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Issued By

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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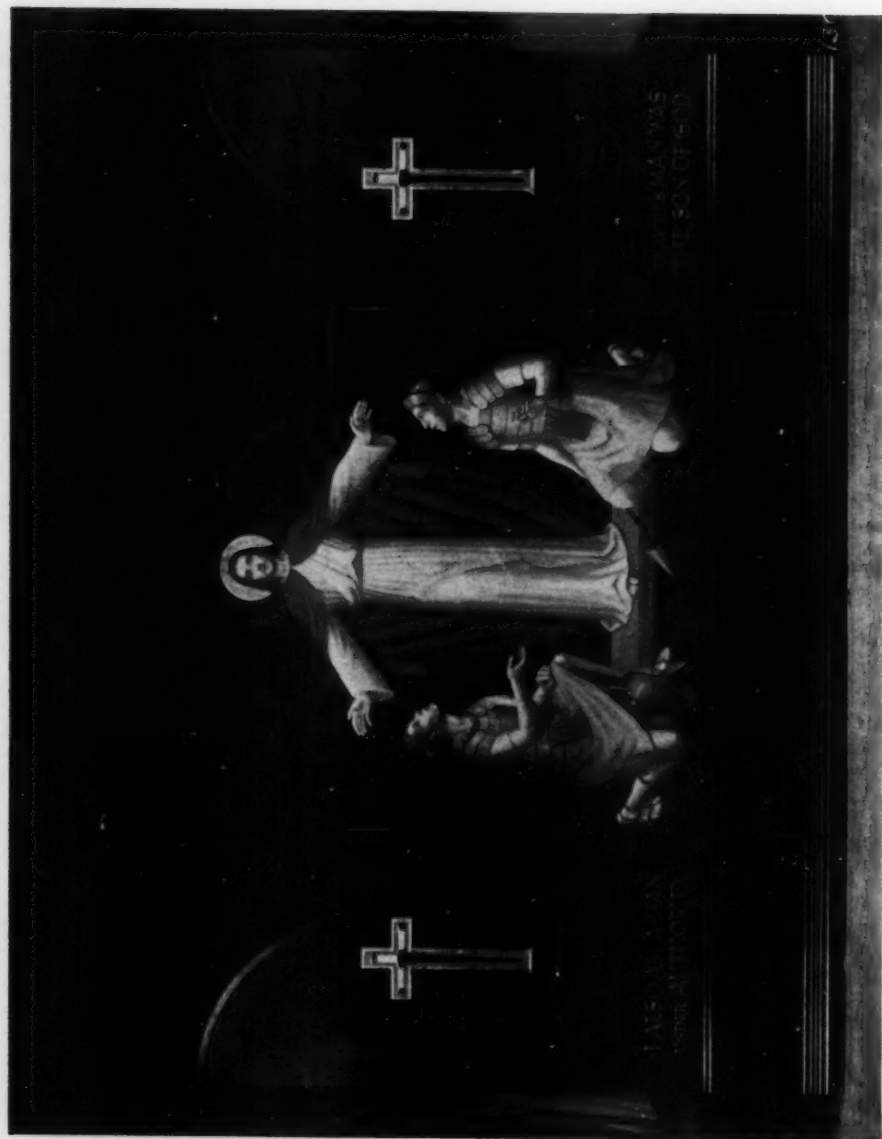
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National Historical Magazine Committee*

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Triptych at Fort Dix given by New York City Chapter N. S. D. A. R.

The President General's Message

MY VERY DEAR FRIENDS:

EACH month, it seems, has its own special significance—December means Christmas; in January, it is the New Year and Resolutions; February, the birth month of two of America's greatest men—George Washington and Abraham Lincoln—and so on through the calendar!

We hoard in our hearts and minds the ideals and sayings of these two men. One reason for Washington's greatness was that he really loved his native land and believed in its future. He knew it well too, and had learned to recognize the true spirit of his countrymen. His beloved home, Mt. Vernon, is a living witness to the high example of family life and friendly relationship with one's neighbors set by George and Martha Washington.

Religion was an abiding influence in the life of the Washingtons. Every Sunday, without fail, unless the weather was too inclement, they were to be found in their quaint pew in old Christ Church, Alexandria. There was no slacking of his devotion in his daily life, for he knew that only upon the strong pillars of faith in a Higher Being could a nation be truly builded. His example in service to home, to Country and to God, is our inspiration today.

Then as we read the words of Lincoln, we are constantly strengthened to hew a straight line toward our goal, regardless of the opinions of others, if within our own consciousness, we feel we are doing right. A certain quotation of his is well worth remembering each day of our lives; "I mean to do the best I can, the best I know how, and I intend to do so to the end. If the end brings me out right, then all that is said against me will not matter. If the

end brings me out wrong, then ten thousand angels, vowing I was right, will make no difference." Yes, the world is a better place because these two men "lived and moved and had their being."

Though the New Year is now one month old, we still have that feeling of youth and newness as we think of it—a time for reborn aspirations, hopes, ambitions. And at the beginning of this particular year, when hearts are anxious and troubled, we have an urge to plunge in and make realities of our dreams for the greatest year of achievement that our beloved Society has ever known. I hope the disappointments and obstacles of 1944 will melt away as mist before the sun and that our program may be expanded and our lives enriched by unselfish service to our splendid organization.

The expansion of our LCI program is gratifying beyond words. It does not entail the expenditure of money. It only calls for cooperation with Government agencies in securing employment for the men on our OWN sponsored 81 LCI Ships—when these men are mustered out of the Service. I know there is not a D.A.R. who will not welcome the opportunity to assist these men in rebuilding their lives following their service in one of the most hazardous branches of the Navy. The assurance of our intention to assist them has been sent to each man on our 81 ships. We have also notified their nearest of kin of our plan. The men who are interested will fill out duplicate questionnaires, and return to our National Chairman of this Special Committee, Mrs. Harry McKiege of N. Y. Then she will communicate with the chapter nearest the home of each man and that chapter will exert every

effort to have the position ready for him upon his return.

Then our D.A.R. War Work is also ready for expansion. I hope this will be the last time I will ever refer to the Blood Plasma Fund. I do so now, for there are still a very few who do not seem to be able to understand the situation. It is all so very simple and clear—that perhaps it is because of this very condition that it appears complicated to some.

Those who were on the immediate past Board will remember quite well that at the Board meeting of Feb. 3, 1944, Mr. Ruth of the American Red Cross, and officers of the past D.A.R. administration, instructed the board members NOT to call the Blood Plasma Equipment Fund by that name, but, to call it, "The War Projects Fund." Although this came as more than a "request" from the American Red Cross, the entry was not changed on our Treasurer's books.—When the present administration came in, I felt it was our "inherited" duty to carry out those instructions.

The American Red Cross informed us there was no further need for the blood plasma equipment, though there were needs for replacements, new vehicles, and other aids for our service men. But until the term "War Fund" replaced that of "Blood Plasma," it was a reallocation of funds, from the program for which it was intended.

A ballot was therefore sent to the National Board of Management and Chapter Regents, and the result has been so overwhelmingly in favor of changing the name that the fund is now entered on our books, as the "National D.A.R. War Fund," and our Society is finally in a position to proceed with its war work. My first act, after being sure the result of the voting was in the affirmative, was to approve a request from the National Red Cross, for a replace-

ment at Harrisburg, Pa.—and for a station wagon at White Plains, N. Y.

You made me very happy by voting to make our funds available and thus make it possible to consider requests from the Red Cross or to finance any other war work which proves worthy of our Society.

Mrs. Siegfried Roebling, 180 West State Street, Trenton, N. J., is National Chairman of this Special Committee. All requests and projects will be handled by her. Contributions are to be sent as customary, by your chapter treasurer, to State Treasurer and then to Treasurer General, and marked, "National D.A.R. War Fund."

Then our two D.A.R. Schools are undergoing an expansion program. This is Tamassee's 25th Anniversary year, and the National Chairman, Mrs. Van Court Carwithen, of Pa. has a program for the building of a greatly needed Auditorium-gymnasium at that school. She is also keeping in mind the fact that Kate Duncan Smith will have its 25th Anniversary in three more years, so plans for an anniversary gift to that school will be formulated before the time arrives.

The D.A.R. will ever support the ideals of their forefathers to maintain in this new world a free government "By the people, of the people and for the people," that liberty, indeed, shall not perish from the earth.

We have been, and always shall be, torchbearers in keeping the fires of liberty and justice alight.

Faithfully and with the best wishes of my heart for your success in all undertakings,

May E. Talmadge

President General, N. S. D. A. R.

Art Aids Religion in Triptych Movement

BY PATTIE ELLICOTT

UNDER the auspices of the Citizens Committee for the Army and Navy, Inc., and with the cooperation of several leading chapters of the D. A. R. as well as individual members the triptych movement, that of supplying painted altar panels for service chapels, is growing steadily.

American artists are contributing generously of their talents, thus religion and art follow our fighting men.

By these paintings we help to give our fighting forces beauty, tradition and faith in the midst of terrific worldly realities.

A chapel for the armed forces exists wherever a religious service may be held—a recreation room, a truck in an open field, a jeep, the gun deck of a ship, or under the shelter of a plane's wing. Then the triptych behind the altar centers the idea of reverence and worship and serves as insignia of our faith.

Writing of this triptych Booth Tarkington, noted American author, has said: "Death is older than the Middle Ages, as old as life; and, when war sets the Black Angel's Wings beating fast and near, what lies deepest in the nature of man must be stirred.

"Few spirits are so toughly encased as not to need the strength and inner peace that comes from trust in the ultimate wisdom of Divine intention, from faith in the goodness and glory of the Father of all life. The chaplains in our army and navy know about this universal need and they are ready and able to hold unsevered the connection between man and God. The triptych is indeed an important part of this indeed vital 'Communications Service.'"

"For more than two years," continues Mr. Tarkington, "the Citizens Committee for the Army and Navy has been supplying the triptychs requested by the Chaplains.

"American artists have responded joyously and expertly, seeking to find the designs and colors that will most eloquently symbolize for American men in the service of their country the religion that is in their innermost hearts. Men and women of

every religion are in the American Army and Navy. Men and women of every religion are American artists, gifted with the talent of making visible the unseeable. Thus the patriotic 'business' of making triptychs and sending them into the war is vast in its implications, an uplifting expression of the truth that one world and one heaven are, after all, ours."

Mary Roberts Rinehart, another author, has written vividly on the same subject:

"The little altars of the fighting front are always touching. Sometimes only a wooden box, sometimes a board across the stump of a tree. They are symbols of the fact that when man is helpless he turns to God. The soldier looks to his general for orders, but to his chaplain or his priest for hope and comfort.

"This is more true in this war than any which have preceded it. Often it is not even possible to fight back, for the enemy is in the air, the man on the ground. He has not the relief of action. He must wait and pray. Practically always, after his own fashion, he does pray. And when he is saved it becomes a miracle.

"So the belief in miracles has been revived. The daily religious services of the men on the Rickenbacker raft and their rescue is only one of innumerable such incidents all over the world. The newspaper reporter bailing out of the plane at 14,000 feet in the dead of night over the savage mountains of New Guinea, after months of despair and starvation, has written of miracle after miracle which prolonged his life. He calls them just that. Miracles of God.

"It seems a small thing then to give these men something to symbolize the faith which is all they have. A devotional picture, set on a box, turns into an altar; and a man with a cross on his collar becomes a representative of the hope of the world."

The inspired gift of a triptych from Mrs. Junius S. Morgan, Jr., of New York City to one of the big new battleships started this national movement. Then she helped

organize the Citizens Committee for the Army and Navy, Inc.

To date nearly a hundred triptychs have been furnished through this committee.

For army service, triptychs are made of weatherproof plywood; for Navy Service, they are made of light, bullet-proof steel.

The three panels of a full size triptych measure about 4x6 feet when open, 4x3 feet when wing sections are folded toward the center. Compact, they can be taken wherever men can fight. They can be set up in a jiffy.

Whether in a steaming jungle, or on the rolling deck of a fighting ship, or in the back of a truck under the fire of guns, there is created an altar—a church.

A special exhibition of Triptychs for the Armed Forces was shown at the Corcoran Gallery of Art in Washington by the Committee in January. It attracted great attention.

Among the artists represented were C. Paul Jennewein, John Angel, Donald De Lue, Alfred James Tulk, Russell Speakman, Ethel Parsons Paullin, Louis Ross, Frank Schwarz, Allyn Cox and Nina Barr Wheeler. It was Miss Wheeler who painted the impressive Christ and The Centurion Triptych which was given by the New York City Chapter of the D. A. R. to Fort Dix.

What the triptychs mean to the men at the fighting fronts can be gathered by the following extracts from their comments on them.

"The triptych was dedicated in a colorful and impressive outdoor ceremony. The massed colors of the artillery organizations of the division flanked the work, which was mounted on two of our howitzers. The inspiring ceremony will long be remembered by those present. It is hoped that the altarpiece may accompany us wherever we go in the days ahead.

BRIGADIER GENERAL,
U. S. Army Commanding
Infantry Division Artillery.
CHAPLAIN, USNR."

U. S. S.

"Sunday before we go into battle out here in the South Pacific . . . a crew's mess hall . . . steam pipes hissing, fans and blowers rumbling, hammering on the deck above, smell of food cooking, slippery decks, and numerous other characteristics of a mess hall aboard ship. . . . Amid all

this, we held our Divine services this morning. One essential item took all the inconvenience to worship away and made the hall almost a cathedral. . . . A Navy painting with ships in convoy entering a harbor. . . . Overhead the Madonna holds the Christ Child surrounded by angels. . . . The entrance of the harbor has a light-house . . . families of those on the ship are praying. . . . You can never imagine how greatly a mess table draped with a cloth and holding this triptych can be transformed into an altar worthy of any church."

THE VALUE OF TRIPTYCHS

"Will you come with me, please, on a short flight of realistic imagination? You are a Coast Guardsman seated on a hard, straight-backed chair in a barracks classroom. Nailed on the walls are vivid posters depicting bayonet and poison gas attack. Directly over your head hang swarms of model aircraft, distracting your attention. In front of you stand an ugly stove and a dull, uninteresting blackboard. But you are not in a classroom—supposedly—you are in Church. Now the scene shifts. You are a soldier. Instead of a chair you have only the rough shell-torn ground to sit upon. On all sides are not posters of battle, but the awful aftermath of battle itself. Above you are not model planes, but real ones—their throaty whine intermingling with the roar of nearby artillery. Yet you are not on a battlefield—supposedly—you are in Church. Again the scene changes. You are a sailor. There is no room to sit. With other sailors you are standing in stifling heat, hemmed in on every side by hard, bare steel bulkheads. The deep vibration of the engines and the ship's constant pitch and roll keep your muscles tense, as your tired eyes gaze at the grey steel. But you are not in the compartment of a ship—supposedly—you are in Church.

"No, you are not in just a classroom, or on a battlefield, or aboard ship—at this particular moment you are in Church. Out of a life of dull deadening routine, or out the very jaws of death and destruction, you have come with others to worship Almighty God. You are here seeking refreshments for your soul, deeper peace for your heart, greater strength for your duties. The Chaplain does what he can to lead you into the presence of God through the ministry of the spoken word and song; but how

terribly handicapped he is when he cannot minister to your inner being through your eyes as well as your ears. And you, on your part, are keenly aware of the lack of outward and symbolical beauty in this place of worship. If you are like countless other war-weary sailors and soldiers, you have come to the worship service feeling very much as did that great warrior, King David, when he wrote: 'One thing have I desired of the Lord, that will I seek after . . . to behold the beauty of the Lord.'

"Friends, it is precisely this deep craving within us all, which is so intensified by the harshness of military life, that makes the value of these triptychs altogether out of proportion to their size and cost. Have you ever experienced the exquisite joy of chancing upon a solitary flower in a desolate place? Even in a noble Gothic Cathedral these triptychs would be a blessing for all who saw them—but how tremendously their

influence is increased when they, in themselves, literally constitute the beauty of the sanctuary!

"In a desolate place these works of art do indeed bring the great blessing of a refreshing, uplifting vision of beauty. And yet they do more than that—for triptychs, of the right kind, are spiritually conceived as well as skillfully painted. Such triptychs, being designed to meet the needs of specific fighting units, make real to the men of those units the fact of God in their midsts. In a manner which the most eloquent words cannot duplicate, they reveal to the men in the service the presence of God's beauty, peace, and power—in their particular situation. More than anything else, this explains, I believe, the genuinely enthusiastic reception given these beautiful paintings and the earnest widespread appeal for many more.

CHAPLAIN, USNR."



The D. A. R. Post-war Employment Program

A NATIONWIDE post-war employment program to secure jobs for men in the Amphibious Force of the United States Navy when they return to civil life, was announced today by Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Members of the crews of ships known as LCI(L)s, which the D. A. R. Society has sponsored, will be aided in finding the jobs they want in the communities where they want to live, Mrs. Talmadge said. The plan was approved by the National Executive Committee in session here and it will be put into effect at once.

The D. A. R. has sponsored 81 of the amphibious landing craft. Every state D. A. R. organization has "adopted" at least one of these vessels and more are being added from time to time. The employment program embraces the 2,500 men of these ships, Mrs. Talmadge said, adding:

"One of the big questions facing service men is that of securing a job when they return to civil life. Our plan of aiding the men aboard the ships we have sponsored

will, of course, supplement federal and state employment programs.

"Many letters are being received from these men and they want to know if they will have a job when they get home. The D. A. R. is going to help them through this plan which is simple and workable.

"The assurance that every effort will be made to secure jobs for these men will surely strengthen their morale while they are fighting for our country."

Letters with questionnaires to be filled out are being sent from D. A. R. headquarters to the members of the crews aboard the 81 ships. Other letters to the nearest of kin, telling them of the plan, are being dispatched.

The man aboard ship who is interested, sends in the questionnaire stating the kind of job he wants and is best fitted for and the community where he wants to make his home.

The questionnaire is sent from the D. A. R. War Service Committee to the
(Continued on page 96)

1895—C. A. R.—1945



MRS. LOUISE MOSELEY HEATON

THE word, YOUTH, reflects upon our minds that which is beautiful and indeed it is our precious heritage. A great privilege is given to us to be leaders, and the time that we spend with our girls and boys forms one of the best investments that we can make. Our work with them is voluntary, with no monetary compensation, but the joy we receive by the contact with them, the teaching of patriotic ideas and love of God, far offsets the time we take from our daily lives. We are enriching ourselves by a reservoir of precious memories.

There are 560 Societies, including those in Hawaii, the Canal Zone and Cuba, with a membership of approximately 12,000 girls and boys who may transfer to the parent Societies between the ages of 18 and 22 years. Last year, 503 girls were transferred to D.A.R. Chapters and 122 boys to the S.A.R. Societies.

Junior National Officers, State and Society ones are comparable to the Senior National and State Board, including Society officers. Likewise chairmen, who have presented their respective outlines for the enlargement of constructive work and increasing membership. With the bursting of war clouds, a National Committee known as the War Project Committee was formed, and through its splendid work, gifts of an

ambulance, clubmobile, a jeep and four scooters have been presented to the American Red Cross and the Army. Recently, an ambulance to the Army and a piano to the Naval Medical Center at Bethesda, Maryland, represented a few of the outstanding gifts of States and Societies. Those calls for the Red Cross have been met in the numerous avenues of work acceptable for young people. The U. S. Treasury issued to the National Society a Certificate of Merit for the credit of \$1,921,933.25 given to the Society during the Fifth War Loan. A plaque bearing the inscription, "Presented by the National Society, Children of the American Revolution", has been placed on all gifts, including the superfortress representing the Bonds purchased. A larger credit is expected by the Society during the Sixth War Loan. An Amphibious Ship, LCI(L) 617, was sponsored by the Society, and the names of the men on board have been given to all Societies for remembrances.

Three National Scholarships are maintained at Tamasee, aside from State and Society ones; and at Kate Duncan Smith school, approximately \$150.00 is contributed yearly for the C.A.R. Milk Fund, which is supplemented by additional Society gifts, giving each child a pint of milk daily.

The National Society, Children of the American Revolution, will celebrate its Golden Jubilee on April 5, 1945, honoring its founder, Mrs. Harriett M. Lothrop. This cycle of 50 years of the Society has added many pages to the record of achievements in the Smithsonian Institution of Washington, D. C., by its yearly report of the National Historian as provided for in the Charter granted to the National Society, Children of the American Revolution, by the United States Congress.

And what is the answer for the years of service given these members? The happiness derived from working with them, and too, in seeing them transferred into the parent Societies, take up the yoke in those Chapters as faithful workers, they were in the local Societies. They are ours today,—but yours tomorrow. Will you not as a Chapter sponsor a Society and plan for the future of your own Chapter?

LOUISE MOSELEY HEATON,
National President.

Treasures of Our Museum



AMERICAN FURNITURE TRADITION

BY GLADYS HUNKINS WEBSTER

Assistant Director of the Museum

OUR American pioneer man's first contribution to the furnishing of his home was, perhaps, the building of a shelter around the large smooth stump of a tree to serve as the family table. Greater convenience soon was achieved in punch-con tables and benches—still close to tree tradition. And progress from primeval to provincial and formal furniture came with the miracle of civilization in a wilderness.

American Periods, from the 17th to the 20th century developed in provincial and formal phases, paralleling social and economic conditions. Style interpretations were richly varied, our settlers emulating their European home backgrounds—all integrated into American history of interior design.

Dutch tradition came to New Amsterdam and to Pennsylvania, contributing the picturesqueness of the great fireplace, Delft tiles, the cavernous kas, the intriguing painted chest and bride's box, colorful pottery and porcelain.

French and Spanish influence dominated our South, adding piquancy and variety to the decoration gamut—formal elaboration and color; informal austerity. To these and other furnishing influences America owes much; to England most of all.

While carved oak chests and court cupboard were bringing a sturdy and elaborate English tradition to our people, it was adapted, at the same time, to an American tradition of sturdy simplicity.

The Carolean style, resplendent in regal Baroque and crimson velvet, was seldom at ease in our forthright 17th century homes. But its provincialized interpretation, the banister-back chair, was and still is, one of early America's most fascinating types.

Those romantic pieces, the high-boy and low-boy, first appear with cup and trumpet turnings of William and Mary inspiration, constructed of formal walnut with inlay; also of charmingly informal maple.

Following the first quarter of the 18th century, American cabinet making more universally vied with English craftsmanship. Formal Queen Anne walnut proudly took its place in fine homes, while many quaint and intriguing pieces were made of native woods. Our illustrated table, with legs half straight and half cabriole, is a provincial design most commonly found in New England.

Our slat-back chair is representative of a host of informal variations common in the 17th and 18th centuries. This type became formal in the pierced and carved ladderbacks of Chippendale, which in turn, were simplified to provincial status.

Windsor chairs, first Americanized in Philadelphia; chairs by Hitchcock of Hitchcockville; Boston rockers, all have a story to tell, an individualized interior to complement.

From the hearts and hands of our forefathers came our American provincial furniture, increasingly beloved and appreciated, increasingly vital in mobiliary history.

Information Regarding the 1945 Congress And State Conferences

President General's Circular Letter No. 12

January 19, 1945.

DEAR MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL BOARD
OF MANAGEMENT:

THE Office of Defense Transportation has requested that we cancel our Congress because of the ban on conventions. This of course will affect our Congress in Chicago, and the Board which meets on February 1st will act officially in the matter. I quote, for your information, from letter of Mr. R. H. Clare, Special Assistant to the Director and Secretary, War Committee on Conventions, dated January 17th, 1945:

"In connection with our very pleasant discussion yesterday concerning the problems faced by the Daughters of the American Revolution as a result of the recent ban on conventions and other meetings.

"If the objectives of the War Committee on Conventions are to be attained it will be necessary for all organizations to lend us their full cooperation and to improvise emergency methods for the conduct of their affairs. We realize that this will not always be easy, but we are heartened by the assurances we have received from you and others of complete support."

Plans for a substitute meeting will be discussed and acted upon at the February Board Meeting.

Further quoting from Mr. Clare's letter of the above mentioned date, let me quote regarding State Conferences:

"May I particularly request that your various State Conferences work out plans which will hold the attendance to not more than fifty persons and thereby avoid the necessity of coming to this committee for special authority. This action will

assist us materially and would be an initial contribution to our program, of particular merit. There is a big job to be done in relieving the burden on transportation and hotel accommodations and we will need the full support of the Daughters of the American Revolution."

Although the cancellation of the 1945 Congress and the limited delegated bodies comprising our State Conferences requires deep thought and planning, I have every confidence in the full support of our members in their willingness and eagerness to cooperate in every way in working out the details of procedure, which will be presented to the Board of Management on February 1st. This is a war emergency and drastic measures are required. It affects every chapter in our Society, and all plans which are being considered are with the question in mind of what is the best course to follow for the good of all.

As result of my conferences with O. D. T. officials, I urge that all States hold conferences, with travel attendance limited to not more than 50. If this constitutes a quorum for your State, it will be a legal voting body and all business can then be transacted. Under such arrangements, the war work of the Society, for National, State and Chapter, will not suffer but will be maintained and carried out in its full strength. While we will cooperate with the Government in this emergency, we also must keep alive the unity and activity of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

With best wishes, I am

Faithfully yours,

MRS. JULIUS Y. TALMADGE,
President General, N. S. D. A. R.

The Recording Secretary General has requested that the following paragraphs of discussion which took place at the October meeting of the National Board of Management be printed in this issue of the Magazine.

"Mrs. Manlove spoke to this motion, expressing the opinion that it was establishing a bad precedent to pay the expenses of an advisor to the Editor, who was also a National Chairman; that the Magazine should show a profit before more expense is added.

"The President General explained this is not a precedent because the question under discussion is in regard to paying the traveling expenses, not to exceed \$75.00 a month, for an advisor to the Editor of the Magazine and not for the Chairman of the Magazine. The motion as offered would not affect the status of a chairman.

"Mrs. Marshall called for action on her motion, it was put to a vote and carried by 40 to 18."

This and all other discussion was omitted from the Minutes as printed because according to Parliamentary Procedure (P. 315 of Robert's Parliamentary Law) the paragraph marked "Minutes" The minutes of a meeting * * * They should contain a record of

what is done by the society at each meeting and not usually what is said."

When the Recording Secretary General made this statement she believed it to be correct but the records show that the Chairman of Magazine serving 1938-1941 was appointed Advisor to the Editor on December 8, 1939 and on that date the Executive committee voted "That a sum not to exceed \$100.00 per month be set aside temporarily in the Magazine budget for emergency expenses of the Advisor in an Editorial Capacity."

The National Chairman of Magazine is invited to come before the National Board of Management at the meetings held in October and February to give a "sales talk" and she is expected to attend the Continental Congress and make a report to the Assembly.

The Advisor to the Editor must come to Washington every month and work with the Editor in order that the Magazine come out on time, live within its budget (including expenses of Advisor) and that everything printed in the Magazine follow the rules, regulations and policies as laid down by the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

ISABELLE C. NASON,
Advisor.

Service of the Army Nurse

THE Army Nurse has definite post-war advantages from the professional career standpoint. Major General Norman T. Kirk, the Surgeon General, has said: "The Army Nurse is living five years ahead of the nursing profession. She is learning new facts about professional adjustments, new angles on the importance of nursing . . . she is handling new drugs, applying new treatments and working with the surgeons who are making history in . . . this war. She is gaining experience years ahead of her civilian opportunities."

The Army Nurse will be more valuable to her community when the war is over and the market value of her services should improve proportionately.

The Army Nurse receives higher pay and occupational advantages than the average

civilian nurse including those employed on civil service status in Army hospitals. Pay starts at \$150 per month for Second Lieutenants plus allowances for maintenance, bringing the total to \$216 per month. There are extra allowances for dependents. After 18 months, if service has been satisfactory, promotion to First Lieutenant is probable. In addition, the Army Nurse has these advantages:

- a. Government insurance.
- b. Opportunity for travel.
- c. Opportunity for study; such as special professional courses, Armed Forces Institute courses, etc.
- d. Retirement privileges for disability.
- e. Recreational advantages including sports such as horseback riding, golf, tennis, swimming, etc.

Reminders of Revolutionary Days

BY MARTHA TAYLOR HOWARD

IT IS just an old brick which holds a place of honor on top of my old time maple chest from my family home in Massachusetts. Yet almost every time my glance falls on it I unconsciously get a bit of inspiration. "How can that be?" Well that brick came from a pile of bricks by an old cellar hole at Sharon, N. H. It was once a brick in the chimney at the pioneer home in Sharon of my Revolutionary ancestor.

It was to Sharon, N. H., that my great, great grandfather Reuben Law came once upon a time. He had been one of the Minute Men from Acton, Massachusetts, at the Old North Bridge at Concord on April 19, 1775. When the N. H. Grants were opened for Revolutionary soldiers and others he evidently went to Sharon and took a claim.

My grandmother, Susan Law Taylor, who was born in 1808 at Acton knew her Revolutionary grandfathers. She used to tell me about them. On the Alarm of the morning of April 19th when the Acton Minute Men gathered on the Common the young wife of Capt. Isaac Davis who commanded them, powdered their wigs so they might look the equals of the Red Coats. At the battle that morning Capt. Davis fell mortally wounded. My ancestor stood next in line and his queue was shot off. My grandmother used to say with a chuckle that Reuben Law said "It was a close shave." I thought that was a bit of New England humor which she put in herself. But in later years when doing some genealogical work at the library of the New England Historic and Genealogical Society within the shadow of the Boston State House, I found the History of Jaffrey, N. H., which contained items about the nearby town of Sharon, and there I found the very, very words which my grandmother used—accredited to Reuben Law, so they must have been authentic.

Reuben Law's services in the Revolution are recorded in the Muster Rolls of Massachusetts. He was at Bunker Hill and elsewhere. On January 13, 1777, he married in Acton Alice Piper, daughter of Joseph Piper who also had been a Minute Man at Concord. The Acton Vital Records give the times when some of their children were

baptized there. Just when he made the trip to Sharon no one knows. The oldest residents of Sharon in the years gone by who knew him, handed down the tradition that Reuben Law came there in the dead of winter from Acton, bringing his supplies on a hand sled. He made his camp on a large boulder part way up a hill. He employed his time the balance of the winter in felling trees, building a log house and clearing the land. In the spring he returned to Acton and brought his family to the new home. There he lived and labored the balance of his life. He cleared and entirely fenced with stone walls two hundred acres. He was known always as "Leftenant Law."

The Reuben Law Bible in which the meticulous records of the family were kept is now the precious possession of my nephew, Lieut. Stanley Law Snow, great, great grandson of "Letenant Reuben Law." The births listed are: Reuben, May 24, 1778; Alice, September 21, 1780; Samuel, August 27, 1782; James, November 8, 1784; Susannah, October 10, 1786; Sarah, December 23, 1788; Milly, February 23, 1791; Elizabeth, January 5, 1793; Joseph, May 30, 1795; Isaac, April 6, 1797; John, September 27, 1798; Artemas, August 14, 1802; Lucy, April 12, 1806. While some were born at Acton, still all were brought up at Sharon. Of the thirteen children all but one grew up—a wonderful record. And my grandmother used to say to me with pride, in the colloquial way of New England—"Everyone amounted to something." Even one—Lucy—became the wife of a man who had the distinction of being "the rich agent of seven mills," so grandmother said. Naturally as they grew up they went out to make a living elsewhere.

When I was married my husband not being a New Englander felt he would like to see the places connected with the beginnings of our country, so we went to Plymouth and then to Duxbury. At the latter place it was our good fortune to stay at a beautiful Colonial home. To my great surprise there on the wall of the living room hung the framed marriage certificate of the owners of the home showing they had been married at Sharon, so we talked of

Sharon. After the pioneers came, others were attracted and it became a flourishing place. But our host told us it was then a sort of abandoned town, only a few families remaining there.

Then one summer a while ago my college nephew, Stanley Law Snow, drove my cousin and me up to Sharon—when I was on a visit to Massachusetts. We found the old road—no longer used now—leading to where my great, great grandfather had built his home. We went as far as we could in the car and then walked the rest of the way. We found on the side of the hill the immense ledge on which Reuben Law had placed his tent that first winter. There was the cellar hole indicating the site of his home. There were the bricks from the chimney which had fallen. So we each took a brick as a memento of our courageous ancestor. The view was wonderful looking off to Mt. Monadnock. But the fields which Reuben had once cleared and made fertile had returned to their forest state. However did the Laws live there for so many years in what even New Englanders would call a "God forsaken place." However did they bring up their twelve children—who became citizens of importance in other towns.

I could not help but feel a debt of gratitude to them for their patriotism and sterling worth. I myself cast in such a favored lot must never complain, I felt, and furthermore I must carry on loyally for them. This brick on my maple chest is a continual reminder to me of my vow taken by the old cellar hole at Sharon.

Then we went back and found the old cemetery. We left the car by the side of the road, opened a gate where there was a sign saying Jarmany Cemetery. We walked on a road through the woods and then to a clearing and a blueberry patch and found ourselves on top of a hill with a fine view and there on this hill was the old-time cemetery. Reverently we looked around and found the gray stones which marked the graves of Reuben and Alice Law.

On his stone was the simple record:

MR. REUBEN LAW

Died

Aug. 21, 1840

in his 89 year

Eighty-nine years was certainly a good age for one who had lived the life of a pioneer. A Sons of the American Revolution Chapter had placed their emblematic marker by the stone of Reuben Law for which I was grateful, and there was a U. S. flag, evidently put there on Memorial Day. We placed our summer flowers we had brought, by the stones in tribute and appreciation of the bravery of those two ancestors. Here and there we saw other flags and found other S. A. R. markers.

While the town of the beautiful name of Sharon has only a few houses now where once it was a thriving town, still it is of interest to note that the descendants of those pioneers love to come back there for an "Old Home Day" every summer. They have beautified a section of land as a park and have built a small hall in the park. In August a postcard is sent to every known descendant and in the latter part of August the reunion is held and interested persons come—some of them from a long distance. Talks are given about the various families who settled there and about their descendants. Some one may report that one of Reuben Law's great, great granddaughters has been regent of a D. A. R. Chapter in Bridgeport, Conn., and on the Connecticut State Council, and that another great, great granddaughter is vice regent of a Chapter in Rochester, N. Y., and serves as a national chairman.

Sentiment and patriotism makes me like to keep this old-time brick where I can see it as a reminder of my heritage. The inscription on the monument of Governor William Bradford at Plymouth often comes to my mind—"Let us not basely relinquish what the fathers with difficulty attained."

MARTHA TAYLOR HOWARD
(Mrs. George Howard).



Committee Reports

Americanism

THE Americanism Committee was created for citizenship training, not only for aliens but for all who live in the United States. Citizenship is the richest blessing we enjoy or can bestow, and it should be earned and appreciated by aliens, not looked upon by them as their right and casually accepted, but recognized as their greatest privilege. Things that are secured too easily often lose their value in the minds of recipients. One wonders at the mental processes of our own people who are so eager to swell the number of naturalized people, apparently unaware of the danger.

Have you ever stopped to think what it has cost for you to be allowed to vote? All who belong to this Society trace their ancestry back to one or more who either served in the American Revolution or gave valuable assistance in the struggle. Most of us trace back practically to the time of the Mayflower, while very many have established genealogies extending into the past for hundreds of years. Something besides blood has come down to us in that long line.

No one can even guess when the first steps were taken towards liberty—when the first crude gropings stirred in those men of long ago. But we do know that when William the Conqueror went to England he found there natives so brave and determined that even after their defeat he feared to leave them unmaimed, and so decreed that from the right hand of every one who could draw the bow the thumb should be cut off. Think what burned in their hearts! It lit a flame that has never died, and if we are half alive it burns anew in us whenever our path is crossed or menaced by a dictator. From that time on, through bitter, cruel ages, through bloodshed upon a hundred battlefields, through torture and starvation, men and women, generation after generation, pressed patiently, and often hopelessly, towards the light, gaining ground and then sadly slipping back, but keeping ever on. And so it went until the American ancestors of you and me, the heirs of this legacy of love of liberty and courage to fight for it, freed themselves from the yoke of England and for the first time in the history of the world men stood

erect in their souls. Since that time other generations of loyal Americans have established here the best government on earth. We need to watch and work without ceasing that termites do not destroy this structure.

Even such a brief glance back can give us some idea of the unquenchable love of liberty which lit the souls of our forebears, and how in that endless stretch of time the fundamentals of liberty gradually appeared, later becoming clarified in their minds. The Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States were not spontaneous expressions of a people's determination and ideals. They were the culmination of the devotion to Liberty cherished and guarded by men and women in dungeons, in torture chambers, on the gallows and on battlefields. These immortal documents had been growing all these years, although when they appeared it was to men as a divine *Afflatus*.

When immigrants come to this country what do they bring? So many pounds of flesh and bones, certain colors of hair and eyes? Yes, but they bring more, much more. As a rule they come from the poorest strata of many backward countries where even individuality, itself, is almost unknown. They bring with them *minds*—the inheritance of many generations—minds as different from yours and mine as night is from day; they bring the mental habits of those who have known almost nothing of self-determination, initiative, even of hope. As a rule they are practically illiterate and are accustomed to some form of dictatorship. They want shelter, food and clothing. After they live here the required time and can satisfy certain simple requirements as to education and answer questions about the government they are given the priceless gift of American citizenship including the right to vote, and at subsequent elections they can cast votes which, in point of numbers, are as important as yours, and which do as much to decide who the members of your school board shall be and what your children shall be taught, what physical improvements shall be made in your cities and the assessments to pay for them, and can vote on every single question or

for any candidate for any office. Having no inherited sense of freedom, little education, and almost no knowledge of what our government really means, they can be easily influenced by persuasive Communists or other subversive propagandists, and their votes can do much to undermine the institutions which have been established in America by men and women who understood Liberty, and who have loved it enough to have offered or given their lives for it. If the control of this country passes to such people the labor of the past several centuries will be swept away, and the hope of the world will be lost. If you are interested in the size of the foreign born vote, figures that will astound you will be found in the July number of a magazine called *Magazine Digest*.

Regardless of their legal status, which after naturalization is that of an American citizen, they can never really be Americans. If we were to go to China or India to live we would hardly expect to become Chinese or Indians—we would remain Americans in our innermost being, which nothing can change. An American is a vastly different person from an alien who has become a citizen.

Sometimes people say that we were all aliens once, and in a way that is true, but history and custom are united in looking upon the people who went to a country when it was in a wild state and practically uninhabited, who tamed the wilderness, cultivated the country, who built there a civilization and established a government—they look upon these as those who are entitled to be known by the same name as that country itself. Because, so far as we know, China and India are the only countries which have been continuously inhabited by the people indigenous thereto.

It would be a fine thing if we could improve the quality of our citizens, rather than increasing the number of new ones,

and it would be a wonderful thing if all of us could wake up to the treasure which we possess and which we hold so lightly. At the Continental Congress last spring two particular Resolutions were adopted, one regarding immigration and the other regarding the exercise of the franchise—Resolutions Nos. 6 and 15—and they were surely among the most vital of the Resolutions adopted.

Several bills have been introduced which, if passed, will simply open wide the gates to immigrants, under the guise of refugees (which, undoubtedly, they would be), absolutely disregarding our present good Immigration Law, known as the Immigration Law of 1924, and constituting a serious threat first to post war employment and second, to the future of our land. It is our duty to write to our Congressmen and urge them to vote against these bills, which are numbered as follows: H. Res. 576, 581, 583, 584, 585, 587, 588 and 594.

While America's sons are fighting and dying in almost every part of the world, giving their all to save Liberty, will you be willing to write a few letters to help keep your government from passing into the hands of the foreign born?

Response from State Chairmen to the general letter of the National Chairman has been most gratifying, and especially those in the Eastern states seem very much alive to the immigrant question, and are particularly active in urging the chapter members to vote in November at the most important election since the Civil War. Let us remember what our right to vote cost, treasure it and use it. If we desire to maintain the slight hold which we still have on America we shall have to struggle more earnestly and constantly than ever before. No matter how often it has been said: "Eternal vigilance is the price of Liberty."

MRS. CHARLES E. HEAD,
National Chairman.

Press Relations

ONCE a year each state chairman of press relations makes a report that covers the preceding 12 months. That report summarizes the press relations activities and results for the preceding year. The analyzed results are published in the

Annual Proceedings of Congress and then become a permanent record of our Society for the chairman and particularly for the state she represents.

This report covers the period from March 1 of the year in which the work

began to March 1 of the year in progress. A consolidated report is then prepared by your National Chairman.

Obviously, the State Chairman, if she is to send in a correct report for her state, must depend upon the chapter chairmen to send their reports in ample time. If such reports are not received from all chapters, then the record that goes down permanently in D.A.R. files and archives is at best only a partial report and does not do justice to her state, her state regent or her state publicity.

IS YOURS A 100 PER CENT STATE?

Every state chairman of press relations is anxious to have her state adequately and fully recorded and every state regent knows that when this is not done it is a reflection on her state, a reflection she is apt to feel as one upon herself. It is to be regretted that in the past the number of 100 per cent states has been rather limited. In some cases, states have only been recorded to an extent of 66 or 75 per cent.

This year, let us make it our goal to reach 100 per cent. How many states will be recorded on the roll of honor for submitting a 100 per cent report of their press

activities will depend not merely or not alone on state chairmen of press, but on the chapter chairmen or chapter regents who submit the reports. If chapters do not respond, then the state report is not a report for the entire state, but only for that part of the state which submitted a summary of its accomplishments and achievements. When a chapter does not respond, therefore, it injures the state record while most of the other chapters are doing their part and doing it so well.

Thus, the efforts of a press chairman are both to get publicity FOR our Society and TO our Society.

State chairmen will soon begin to assemble the data they will need on March 1 and chapter chairmen will see that all such data are made available by that time. When the reports are submitted, attention should be called to any outstanding, unusual or especially notable publicity secured for our Society during the twelve months.

Whether your state is large or small, it can be honored in the field of press relations. Let your press relations report be a true reflection of your state's activities.

CORNELIA S. O'BRIEN,

National Chairman, Press Relations.

Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund

THE Helen Pouch Memorial Scholarship Fund is Junior Membership's own permanent project to help the young Americans in our D. A. R. Approved Schools. It was established in 1938 in honor of the deceased daughter of our beloved Honorary President-General Mrs. William H. Pouch. The fund consists of three one hundred dollar scholarships—two permanent ones at Tamassee and Kate Duncan Smith Schools, and a rotating scholarship given to a different Approved School each year.

Our scholarship at Kate Duncan Smith School always provides medical or dental care for one or more children. Often it is used to correct crossed eyes or clubbed feet, which are prevalent in this mountain district. Mr. Kermit A. Johnson, principal, writes us that a dentist recently came to the school to examine the children. From his reports they are trying to correct their dental defects. Several children have had their tonsils removed with the aid of the

scholarship. This work will continue throughout the year. I only wish we could do more to help these children develop into healthy Americans.

At Tamassee Doris Nicholson is again our "scholarship girl." Doris, an attractive little girl who has been at Tamassee four years, is now fourteen and in the eighth grade. She writes enthusiastically of her work at the school and of the students' interest in the 25th Anniversary Celebration at Tamassee last fall. At both Tamassee and Kate Duncan Smith the scholarship children perform some tasks in return for their scholarships. You will be happy to know that no child is ever turned away from Tamassee—a boarding school—while there is room for him, regardless of whether or not he can contribute anything toward his expenses.

This year our third scholarship is shared by two sisters at Crossnore School—Lovie and Dovie Lovett (ages 13 and 7). They are of a family of six children, all of whom

have attended Crossnore. Dr. Sloop writes that the Juniors can be very proud of the splendid development these children have made since coming to the school. Here, also, the older children work to help earn their scholarships.

Our scholarships mean much more to the children than the financial help which they provide. Our "scholarship children" feel that they have been adopted by the D. A. R. Juniors, and they are proud to be able to share our ideals and our "way of life." Let us do everything we can to justify their faith in us!

It is the earnest desire of your scholar-

ship chairman that each junior member of our society contribute in some way to this project. It seems that there can be no greater service for Juniors than that of helping with the education of these mountain children who might not otherwise be privileged to attend school. Any contributions to the fund should be sent through your State Treasurer to the Treasurer-General Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig and should be marked for the Helen Pouch Memorial Scholarship Fund.

MARY HELEN NORTH,
Chairman.

American Red Cross

FROM National Red Cross Headquarters comes the plea for Nurses' Aides, more and more of them; and an urgent appeal to all of us to join the classes in Home Nursing offered by the American Red Cross. The Army is now calling for the help of women—all women, Nurses' Aides, Nutrition Aides and Gray Ladies are needed. The health of the home front is of the highest importance, and with the heavy tasks ahead, we must be prepared to meet them.

Sixty per cent of the inadequate numbers of our valiant Army Nurse Corps are already overseas. Thousands upon thousands of wounded soldiers are being returned to Army Hospitals in the United States. Army Hospitals need more help. All hospitals need more help.

You have had this special message from Mrs. Benjamin Buckley, National Chairman of Nurses' Aides on our Red Cross Committee. Let every Chapter act as a recruiting center for this immediate service. Recruit among your members, recruit among your other friends. Among those friends is that long list of Good Citizenship Pilgrims which has been growing for ten years; girls chosen for their leadership, dependability and patriotism. There are now hundreds of them in every State of the Union upon whom we may depend to give their best. Call them together and ask them to serve.

The Home Nursing Courses offered by the American Red Cross are exceedingly important. With the shortage of doctors and nurses in every community, we must

equip ourselves in every way possible to care for our own, and to be qualified to give the neighborly helping hand in emergency.

Not a single hospital should need wonder for a moment who will be on duty. Not a home but should have a knowledge of nursing care. The health of the home front is always a crucial line of defense, and now more so than ever.

Regarding our Prisoners of War, please take special care to give the information that the only way to get in touch with them is through the Red Cross. Some Chapters are cooperating with the local Red Cross Chapters in "Next of Kin Meetings." Even though these people know how to contact their loved ones, our offer of help will be appreciated and comforting. Gather these people together with a good Red Cross speaker to counsel with them. Your help in the Home Service Department of the Red Cross is needed.

We are attempting to secure a list of names of our members in every Chapter who are serving overseas with the American Red Cross and the branches of their service. Will Chapter Regents please compile this record for State Chairmen of the Red Cross Committee.

As for Blood Donor Service, it is imperative to be continually acquainted with the need of our Blood Donor Centers. Right now, the first need is our blood. This shall pour forth until we are told it is no longer necessary. But that hour may come long after victory is won. Blood

is now called for in great quantities. Please urge those who give to do so at once and not wait until after the news of a great battle has reached us. Always, when the war news is encouraging, the donors are less in number. The life giving fluid must be there and ready. Let us not be deluded with the hope that our blood is no longer needed. It is needed now, and we dare not fail in that supply.

War Service Gardens—Flowers from Home

THE work of this committee is to supply "Flowers from Home" by sending flower seeds to places where wounded homesick boys are recovering on islands in the tropics, where it is always planting time.

This work was put into practical operation in December, 1943, with the endorsement of the President General, Mrs. William H. Pouch, and the appointment of the originator of the idea as Special Chairman of War Service Gardens. The activity to function as a part of the Conservation Committee. It is being continued under Mrs. Julius Young Talmadge's Administration.

On these tropical islands the doctors in charge of the hospitals, in their rest periods, landscaped the grounds and planted the flower seeds sent them. One of these doctors of the Medical Corps, "Captain Jim," received these parcels of seeds at first and distribution was later made by the Army to localities where most needed, and where they would thrive best. Over twelve thousand packages have been forwarded. The results have been amazing, as contributions have been received from D. A. R. Chapters, Catholic and Protestant church societies, Garden Clubs, Girls' Clubs, High Schools, flower seeds from famous seed stores and also from interested friends from their own gardens.

All these contributions are acknowledged by card or letter and a card index kept for reference. Packages are as carefully wrapped as Christmas parcels with gift paper and card enclosed. The name of the donor is on the back of each package of seeds, making it, as far as possible a personal gift. All of these details are greatly appreciated and space will permit only a few excerpts from letters received in acknowledgment to the D. A. R.

Outside of major Army First Aid Stations volunteer combat groups await, ready to give their own blood to their wounded comrades. This is largely due to the shortage of blood plasma from civilian sources. Let us make sure that each weekly quota is filled to overflowing and on its way.

HAZEL F. SCHERMERHORN,
National Chairman.

A Colonel writes: "Such a gift is one of the finest possible, for it will repeat itself for many seasons to come." From an Adj. General: "For many weeks past we have had the pleasure of receiving from you flower seeds for planting in various gardens in this area. They are deeply appreciated and have been dispatched to different posts here and in Trinidad, in British Guiana, also Surinan and more distant places." "Captain Jim" writes: "I hope some photographs will be taken of some of the gardens in Trinidad to be sent back to you to show the D. A. R. what they have done. If the beautification program has been carried out that was underway when I left, there would be some lovely gardens which are morale builders for both the ill and the healthy men in the service."

We are stressing at present contributions of vegetable seeds, as well as flower seeds, such as radishes, lettuce, chives, parsley, cress, tomatoes, etc. These are much enjoyed by our men and make them to a degree self sustaining.

Many new Army hospitals are now being built throughout the U. S. and the suggestion is that Chapter Conservation Committees become also Flowers from Home Committees. Contributions can be made of shrubs, bulbs, seeds and suitable GROWING PLANTS, fresh cut flowers from the gardens of D. A. R. members or others interested in this work. These to be distributed by the Conservation Committee to local Army hospitals. If there are no Army hospitals in your locality and you wish to participate in this work, you can send seeds to be distributed by the Army to hospitals in other localities.

Just before "Captain Jim" left for overseas duty, after having been assigned to various camps in the U. S., he wrote: "I

(Continued on page 98)

National Defense

FEBRUARY is the month of the year when the entire nation is patriotic conscious. It is the time when we honor the Father of Our Country and turn back the pages of our history to give special emphasis to the priceless heritage we possess because of the sacrifices and deeds of valor of our forefathers. This year when engaged in this gigantic global struggle let us put renewed energy into our patriotic programs. What an opportunity is given to arouse a quickening of interest in our nation's history as our gallant men and women are writing pages of history all over this world serving under the national banner. Will each one reading these words do one act to make our boys and girls in school have a deeper appreciation of what it means to be an American citizen? What a power for patriotic worth!

It is vital that every member of our Society be aware of the important legislation being considered in Congress. Please do not leave it to someone else to take the responsibility of being enlightened on the legislative program. Be on the beam of information yourself just as our men are on their post of duty. These measures especially those pertaining to constitutional amendments and naturalization are vital to the future history of our country. Dis-

cuss them in your chapter. When your State National Defense Chairman asks your aid act at once. Give heed to the requests to write your Congressman. We should let the national law makers know our opinion. We appreciated the prompt action taken by our State Committee Chairman before the close of the recent session in making our members aware of the bills especially on naturalization.

Through the pages of our Committee's publication, the "National Defense News," and with the cooperation of our State Committee Chairmen we hope every chapter will keep informed of the far-reaching work of our Committee's program. As we continue our efforts in the interest of good citizenship may we keep in mind the words of Daniel Webster in an address at Faneuil Hall, Boston, May 22, 1852:

"If we work upon marble, it will perish; if we work on brass, time will efface it. If we rear temples, they will crumble to dust. But if we work on men's immortal minds, if we impress on them high principles, the just fear of God, and love for their fellow-men, we engrave on those tablets something which no time can efface, and which will brighten and brighten to all eternity."

FLORENCE H. BECKER
(Mrs. William A.),
National Chairman.

Junior American Citizens

ATTENTION!! Chapter Chairmen! Please have your reports in to your State Chairmen promptly in order that their reports to me can do justice to the fine work you have done this year. I know that we will all be proud of the record you have made that will be read at Continental Congress. **DO NOT STOP OR RELAX**—keep organizing new clubs so that they will be the nucleus on which you can expand next year. Form new clubs continually for no organization can guide or train our future citizens, in patriotism, better than we who have the background and the heritage of those who founded our country. Below is an article by one of our most active National Vice Chairmen.

Never before has the work of the Junior American Citizens been more necessary than at this period in our history. With millions of our men in the armed forces fighting all over the world; with many thousands of women in defense work away from home many hours each day; in addition to the many women in the several branches in the service, almost countless children are left to their own devices. Deprived of parental care, influence lacking, juvenile delinquency has greatly increased throughout the nation. Teen age delinquency is one of the most serious and acute problems which we face today.

Through the medium of the Junior American Citizens Clubs this condition can

be greatly alleviated. The Clubs will have a splendid opportunity of performing a civic service in stimulating constructive thinking and action in our youth and providing them with wholesome recreation. We must give this problem our most serious consideration; action speaks louder than words!

It is with great pleasure that I quote from a letter, recently received, from our most efficient State Chairman of the J.A.C. for the State of New Jersey, Mrs. Charles Roberts:

"* * * 'until recently there were no J.A.C. Clubs in this community. I have been working in the schools here, and so far have installed eight Clubs, and expect to do 4 or 5 more this month. I am enclosing three negatives of a little club I have in my school. I am sure they are the youngest in the state, and it may be in the entire country. They are 3½, 4, 5, and one 6-year-old in the group. In one picture they are singing the J.A.C. song. You can see a carton of pine cones that they have gathered.

Some of the older boys and girls will make Thanksgiving favors for a Veterans' hospital.

One day when we were singing "The Star Spangled Banner" the children were interested in a picture of Francis Scott Key

on the opposite page. They asked several questions about him. I told them how he had written this wonderful song. One little girl edged up as close as she could and said: 'Well! I can't see his J.A.C. pin!' I wore a light blue (shirtmaker) style dress, with a handkerchief edged in red, when I installed a few of the Clubs in September. Ever since that time my children call it the J.A.C. dress and they know a new club is to be installed when they see it below my smocks. I have since added red shoes and I feel in tune when I prepare to go to one of the several schools in the community."

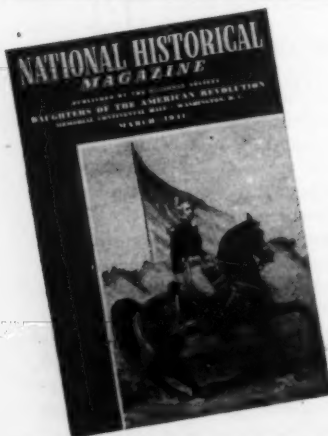
I should like to add that Mrs. Charles Roberts not only teaches school for several hours each day but has a Sunday school class as well. This makes her J.A.C. work all the more outstanding.

My earnest desire is to have many more clubs started and an ever increasing membership in the Eastern Division.

In doing the splendid work with the children of America—our future citizens of tomorrow—I feel that we are paying off a debt to our ancestors who had fought, suffered, and had strived for a cause—that this Nation might be great.

MISS DOROTHY HELM MARTIN,
National Vice Chairman, J.A.C.,
Eastern Division.

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Radio

THIS month is a patriotic one and gives us opportunities for broadcasts. We should always feel it is our special duty to call attention to the great work done by Washington. A sincere appreciation of him and our dedication to carrying on the principles for which he stood is our obligation.

Perhaps you will like to have a broadcast on February 15th about Miss Susan B. Anthony as that date is the 125th anniversary of her birth at Adams, Massachusetts. In the long list of distinguished women who have belonged to our Society, her name stands high on the list. She is one of the great women of all times for her life was devoted to the emancipation of women, to securing rights for them and the chance to vote. For thirty-nine years she appeared each year before Congress to advocate the passage of an amendment which would give women suffrage. But it was not until 1920, sixteen years after her death, and a century after she was born,

that the 20th Amendment, which is called the Susan B. Anthony Amendment, became the law of the land, giving women the right to vote. Her words are still a challenge to women—"Woman must now assume her God-given responsibilities, and make herself what she was clearly designed to be—the educator of the race."

She became a Life Member of Irondequoit Chapter, D.A.R., in Rochester, N. Y., in 1898, on the service of her maternal grandfather, Daniel Read, who served with honor for the duration of the American Revolution. The League of Women Voters and women's clubs have always emphasized her work. Let us claim her as a D.A.R. member and seek to honor her by a tribute on her 125th anniversary.

I would like to call your attention to the reports of your work which should be sent to your state chairmen before March first.

MARTHA TAYLOR HOWARD
(Mrs. George Howard),
National Chairman.



D. A. R. Manual Committee

MRS. J. WARREN PERKINS, National Vice Chairman of the D. A. R. Manual, is kindly distributing copies of the Manual to the boys in the U. S. Marine hospitals at Ellis and Staten Islands. The boys in these hospitals constitute mostly wounded cases from the battlefronts of Europe and the South Pacific and enjoy having a copy of the Manual on Constitutional Government. Perhaps other chapters would like to carry out this idea.

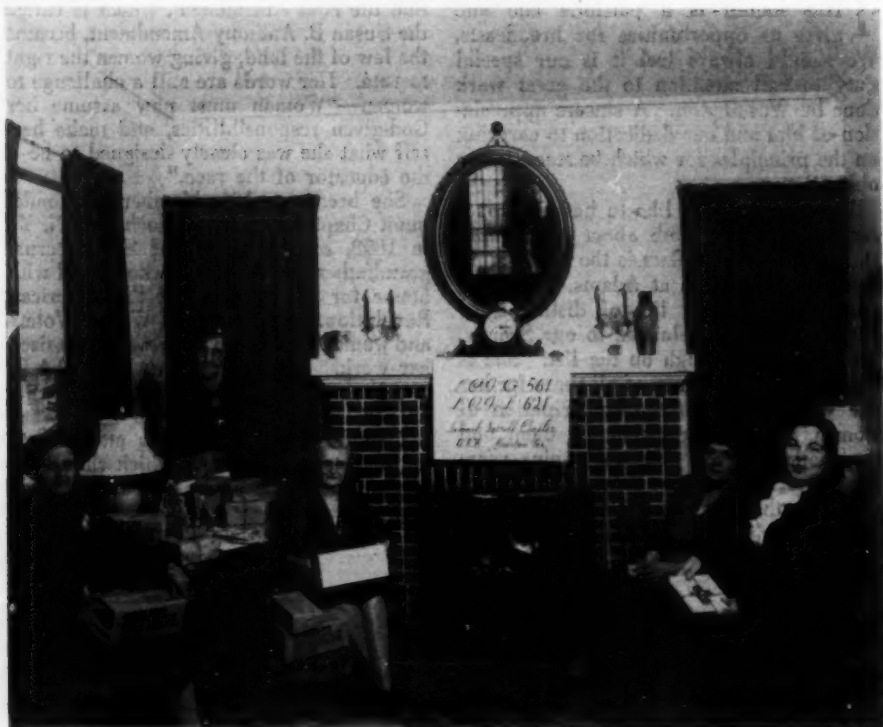
FAITHFULLY YOURS

In the small mining town of Breckenridge, Colorado, one discovers a faithful and ardent D. A. R., Miss Charlotte M. Porter, former regent of the chapter at Waukegan, Illinois. Miss Porter still keeps her membership in the Waukegan Chapter

as no chapter exists in Breckenridge, but she visits and aids the Mt. Massive Chapter at Leadville when possible. Since last January she has aided twenty committees in her own chapter. Securing members is a hobby with her and she has written to twelve states to women whom she knows to be eligible to the D. A. R. She has also written to thirteen Granddaughters in many states, extending greetings and good will. To find such service is indeed heart-warming and furnishes a striking example of one Daughter furthering our cause, even when seemingly alone in her efforts. And may I add that she takes the NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE and sent for a copy of the Proceedings of Congress?

LUCILE HORTON LATTING
(Mrs. Howard Arthur Latting),
National Chairman.

News Items



Samuel Sorrell Chapter, Houston, Texas

THE members of Samuel Sorrell Chapter D. A. R., Houston, Texas, and their Regent, Mrs. Pat N. Fahey, have every reason to be justly proud of the Chapter's enthusiastic and generous response to National request that they remember the men on the two LCI Crafts given to Texas' care. These men are on for the duration and this was the Chapter's share in sending Christmas cheer to these brave boys, and members feel sure that each gift sent had a prayer breathed into it, that God, in His wisdom and kindness would return these men safely to their loved ones waiting here in this wonderful country, that our forefathers bequeathed to us and to them. The members individually sent greeting cards, birthday cards and Christmas gifts. Letters have been written them by student nurses from a local hospital, girls from

Houston University and business girls, each anxious to do their bit.

The untiring and successful efforts of the Chairman of the LCI Committee, Mrs. Lester O. Weison and her committee, Mesdames Elliott Rubin and J. H. Painter, are to be commended. With the help of the Regent and Mrs. C. L. Farquharson, the D. A. R. War Project Chairman, they wrapped and addressed many packages and cards, getting them mailed at the required time. Cigarettes, books, shelled nuts, stationery, 100 pounds of home-made fruit cakes, games, candies and gifts suggested by our National Vice-Chairman, Miss Elsie B. Wills, of Dallas, Texas, a package to each Craft that the entire crew could share and enjoy was sent. The Ensign on one Craft is a Houston man, making the Com-

mittee feel his Craft should have special attention. The Chairman has talked frequently to the parents of this Ensign. One of the local papers had a picture made while the Committee were wrapping packages and addressing cards and also an

article explaining our work for the men in Service.

MRS. PAT N. FAHEY,
Regent,
MRS. LESTER O. WEISON,
Committee Chairman.

A Golden Jubilee

ON December 10th, 1894, nineteen Washington women met at the home of one of their members, Mrs. Caroline J. Hager, and organized the Army and Navy Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. This year, that same Chapter, grown to 639 members and the largest in the organization, decided to celebrate its Fiftieth Anniversary.

Invitations were sent out to 189 distinguished guests and 300 resident Washington members. Of the original Charter group, we have one member, Mrs. William Ennis (Andrine Luella Pierce), who lives at 54 Kay Street, Newport, Rhode Island, and so was unable to be present on the great day. We did have present two daughters of another original member, Mrs. D. J. Rumbough and Miss Blanche Stanley of Washington, D. C.

On the afternoon of December 9th, 1944, at the D. C. D. A. R. Chapter House, 1732 Massachusetts Avenue, 300 guests were received by Mrs. Rex H. Rhoades, the Regent, and presented to the President General, Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, and the State Regent, Mrs. Roy C. Bowker. Following good old Army and Navy tradition, a naval aide was provided for the President General, Ensign Doris J. Finney, who stood at the head of the receiving line to introduce the guests. This officer and six other members of the Army and Navy Chapter are serving their country in the Armed Forces.

The theme of the Golden Anniversary was carried out in the dining room, the main feature being an enormous anniversary cake, weighing fifty pounds, rising in five tiers, one for each decade, and crowned with a gold standard bearing the gold numeral "50." The cake, the gift of 10 former Army and Navy Regents, amply provided for 300 guests and was cut so carefully from the rear by our logistics experts that it managed to preserve its imposing facade until very late in the afternoon. These 10 former Regents, who poured at the Tea

Tables, were Miss Casey, Mrs. McIver, Mrs. William H. Carter, Mrs. Kutz, Mrs. Pearson, Mrs. Robert Kirkwood, Mrs. Frank Clark, Mrs. Paddock, Mrs. Badger and Mrs. Shaffer. Of all the Chapter Regents serving since 1929, only one was absent. Mrs. Royal Ingersol and Mrs. Walter Reed were in charge of arrangements.

The Army and Navy Chapter is proud of its 50 years of active service in the Daughters of the American Revolution. It is proud to pass in review the story of its worthwhile activities. The earlier members were historically-minded. They chose as their Chapter Day March 10th, because on March 10th in 1777, the Army and Navy made their first combined attack against the British. They designed a Chapter Charter and had it framed in wood and metal from the U. S. S. Constitution and U. S. S. Kearsarge. They wore special pins made from wood from the U. S. S. Constitution and the U. S. S. Olympia.

The Army and Navy Chapter members were influential in bringing about the return of the remains of John Paul Jones to this country. In 1917, they supported a bill by the United States Congress to protect and require respect for the flag of the United States of America. On May 2nd, 1923, they completed the project of placing a tablet to commemorate the Meridian Stone at the entrance to Meridian Park. Longitude in this country had been calculated on this spot from October, 1804, until October, 1848. A member of the Chapter, Mrs. Rumbough, discovered six guns at Fort Monroe which had been captured from the British at Yorktown. In 1932, Mrs. Grimes, representing the Army and Navy Chapter, unveiled a tablet in Paris dedicated to the Frenchmen who died at Yorktown.

In the last few years, the Army and Navy Chapter members have had much to do to keep up with modern history. They have always been proponents of "Preparedness," and have given their strongest

support to the National Defense Committee, which receives the largest contribution in their annual budget. They gave 100 percent to the Blood Plasma and General MacArthur Clubmobile projects. Mrs. Shaffer, as Chairman of the Material Defense Committee, won the complete support of the Chapter by her methods of stimulating interest in the presentation of Good Citizenship Medals. This she accomplished by asking relatives of men prominent in the events of the day to make the presentations. Among these was Colonel Devereux's brother. Mrs. Woodrow Wilson presented the medals at Woodrow Wilson Highschool.

The Chapter is making History with its District of Columbia State Honor Roll. As

one woman wrote, in reply to a request to fill out blanks for her family, "I had a husband and three sons in the last war, but in this war I have only seven grandsons and one granddaughter and I see that they are not wanted." A husband wrote: "The blanks were received after my wife's death. She was the best soldier of us all."

When the records are in from all 639 members, including the "seven grandsons and one granddaughter," who by a later dispensation are now "wanted," the Army and Navy Chapter will have a Service Flag of noble proportions. May it always be worthy of all its "best" soldiers!

ONA GIBSON COOPER,
Historian, Army and Navy Chapter,
D. A. R.



The D.A.R. Post-war Employment Program

(Continued from page 79)

chapter of the D. A. R. nearest the place where the signer will work and make his home. The chapter will do its utmost to

secure the job and help the man and his family get located.

The project is under the direction of Mrs. Harry D. McKeige, of Brooklyn, and it has gone forward with much enthusiasm.

Naval officers of the Amphibious Force are much interested in the employment plan, Mrs. Talmadge said.



U. S. A. Needs Women Dietitians

TO meet a critical need in Army hospitals overseas and in this country, 1,000 additional women dietitians will be required during the coming year to minister to the nutritional needs of the sick and wounded, the War Department has announced. Qualified women will be appointed in the Medical Department, Army Service Forces.

Stating that a shortage of dietitians exists in Army hospitals, Major Helen Burns, Director of Medical Department Dietitians for the Surgeon General, said: "We feel that our boys at the front, the sick and the

wounded, should have the benefit of dietitians' services."

At present, a number of dietitians are serving in the commissioned ranks in nearly all the overseas theaters of operation. They are assigned to duty in evacuation hospitals, hospital ships and, in fact, wherever their services are needed. They plan the diets of patients, supervise the preparation and service of the food, and assist in ordering supplies, in maintaining sanitary conditions and in preventing waste. One of their most important jobs is instructing patients as to eating proper foods after leaving the hospitals.

Cayuga Chapter Celebrates Its Golden Jubilee

SCRIPTURE says, "Thou shalt number forty-nine years. Then shalt thou cause the trumpet of Jubilee to sound." Cayuga Chapter, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, in Ithaca, New York, has taken literally the above Biblical injunction.

The First Vice Regent, Mrs. C. B. Raymond, as chairman of the program committee, spent much of the summer in compiling the Jubilee Year Book. Within its covers of gold is to be found a picture of each of the twenty-four regents who have served the chapter over this half-century period.

On the evening of October 24, 1944, came the Golden Jubilee Banquet, attended by approximately one hundred seventy-five members and guests. The tables were beautifully decorated with large golden chrysanthemums and lighted candles; vari-colored leaves and flowers transformed the entire banquet hall into a scene of autumn beauty. The American Flag waving under the spotlight gave patriotic emphasis to the occasion.

The Regent, Mrs. Harry S. Osborn, in a charming manner, welcomed and presented the honor guests: Mrs. Ralph T. Norris, State Registrar and State Chairman of the Student Loan Fund; Mrs. Thomas D. MacBride, State Custodian; representatives from Seneca, Fayetteville, Guyanoga, Comfort-Tyler and General Asa Danforth D. A. R. Chapters; the Mayor; Secretary of the local Chamber of Commerce; clergymen; county officials; and officers of local patriotic organizations.

To Mrs. Mary B. Wood, who had served Cayuga Chapter over the longest period of years, came the honor of cutting a gorgeous birthday cake lighted with fifty glowing candles. Mrs. Wood was assisted by two of the newest members, Joy Raymond and Elizabeth Vose and also Marsha Wilson, the great grand-daughter of the Chapter's first Recording Secretary, Mrs. T. J. McEleheny.

Following the dinner, the Regent as toastmistress, introduced Mrs. E. A. Denton, who gave the history of Cayuga Chapter covering briefly its fifty years of service. Included in the history was a candle-lighting ceremony which honored the memory of not only the founder, Mrs. Harriet

Dewey Ireland, and those who took the initial step to form Cayuga Chapter, but also all the regents whose faithful services have helped us to attain our present status and we have passed on the torch.

During the lighting of the candles by Marsha Wilson, who is descended from a line of active Daughters, "Long, Long Ago," was sung by Mrs. Della Cook Clark, in old-time costume. The group hummed the air until all candles were lighted, after which the assemblage stood for a moment in silent tribute. To symbolize the passing and work well done, of these early leaders, the candles were extinguished by our newest member, Joy Raymond. These were immediately relighted by our living regents in order of their administration.

Following this, Mrs. Denton briefly outlined the work of Cayuga Chapter as directed by the National Society, showing that "the years had been unto us a cause for Jubilee," since we had met all quotas and fulfilled all obligations of the N. S. D. A. R. She specifically mentioned the outstanding work of National Defense and stated that a few years ago, the attitude of D. A. R. toward this phase of service was looked upon by some people, both members and non-members, with disfavor. Not a few withdrew their membership. The nation was recovering from the 1st World War—which was to end all war. Peace at any price and not defense was being stressed. We shouldn't consider war nor even discuss amenities of protection. The clause in the Preamble to the Constitution, "Provide for the Common Defense" was out-moded, for we would have no more war. But the D. A. R. never abated for one moment in its fight against radicalism and subversive activities which even then were permeating our colleges and many large organizations. Wishful thinking did not prevent war and it is now a recognized fact that the evil and barbarity which have brought on the holocaust of today were then seething beneath the surface—And we haven't even said, "We told you so."

Perhaps the most brilliant social event of our fifty years was the Colonial ball held in 1932 in celebration of this bi-centennial year of Washington's birth. Over 400 men and women in colonial dress opened the ball with a spectacular grand

march, while several hundred enthusiastically applauded the pageantry from the balcony.

Through the years Cayuga Chapter has assembled a fine historical collection. There are many articles of unusual interest and of great intrinsic value.

We have had three daughters among our membership and at present have two great grand-daughters on our roster.

The speaker of the evening, a favorite of Ithaca audiences, was Professor Dexter S. Kimball, Emeritus Dean of the College of Engineering at Cornell University. Dean Kimball is a graduate of Leland Stanford University and has been awarded a number of degrees from other universities. For years he has been active in civic affairs of our community. His most recent appointment is that of Chairman of the Post War Planning Board for the city of Ithaca.

Dean Kimball's topic was "What of the Next Fifty Years?" He made no attempt to read the future from some crystal ball, but he showed us that the *ideals* which we develop and by which this country lives in the next fifty years will be of the greatest importance.

Our country, he pointed out, has made

immeasurable advances in science, industry and all fields of life during the last fifty years; but it has sacrificed bit by bit, the freedoms set down for its people in the Bill of Rights. This document was the brain child of the D. A. R.'s own ancestors. For example, the Bill of Rights gives "Freedom of Worship." Dean Kimball asked if we have it. Certain sects like Mormons find we do not. "Do we have Freedom of Speech?" Certainly not, for censorship takes care of that in press and radio and sometimes in the public schools.

Past progress, he declared, has been made not through the group but through the individual who has the freedom of the inquiring mind. We must decide how much these freedoms are worth to us. The success of America in the next fifty years will depend, in a large measure, on whether or not we uphold the Bill of Rights.

So ended the first volume of Cayuga Chapter. But the work must continue, for grave dangers threaten our Republic. We, as Daughters of the American Revolution, must join hands with all patriotic citizens in a united effort to preserve the free institutions for which our beloved ancestors so nobly fought and which they so successfully established.



War Service Gardens— Flowers from Home

(Continued from page 90)

very much like your suggestion about hospital gardens in the States. Most of the general and station hospitals have just lawns and flower beds around their front offices but little or no effort is made to beautify the landscape about the ward buildings which would make it much more pleasant and encouraging to the bed-ridden men and those early ambulatory patients

that are allowed outside. Most camps have adequate labor and with advice and assistance of the local chapters, with approval of the commanding officers of the hospitals, it seems a marvelous idea to start your 'Flowers from Home Committee.' Splendid work, carry on."

Please make reports of local work done, sending them to your State Chairman of Conservation and full report to me. Any seeds sent to me will be forwarded with others at once.

MRS. ALBERT D. GILMORE,
Special Chairman War Service Gardens.



A Leading D. A. R. of Pennsylvania

MRS. THOMAS CALVIN JONES, nee Minnie Ella Muse, youngest child of Honorable John J. Muse and Ella Zan Craig Muse, was born at "Galilee" Versailles Township, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. She received her education at the "little red school house," known as "Jacks Run School" in the township of Versailles, Circleville Academy, private tutors and the Indiana Teachers College, receiving her degree from that institution, at a very early age.

Her grandfather, Fauntleroy Muse, came up from Virginia to Pennsylvania in 1766, with his mother, Elizabeth Fauntleroy Muse Elrod, and his stepfather, Wm. Elrod, and settled in Rostraver Township, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, somewhere along the Youghiogheny River. Fauntleroy Muse served in the Revolutionary War, and two of his sons, as well, as he himself, served in the War of 1812. John J. Muse, his third son, and father of our sketch, ran off when a boy, to the War of 1812, consequently Mrs. Jones is a Granddaughter of the Revolutionary War, and a Daughter of the War of 1812. She has the honor of being the present Chaplain of the National Society Daughters of 1812, Pennsylvania, as well as Chaplain of her local Chapter "Dolly Madison Chapter" of 1812, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. She also has the honor of being the first Chaplain of "Queen Alliquippa Chapter" Daughters of the American Revolution, of McKeesport, Pennsylvania.

In winter, Mrs. Jones resides in McKeesport, Pennsylvania, while her summers are spent in her childhood home at Galilee, a historic old place, having been built by her father, John J. Muse, over one hundred years ago; the land having been purchased

by him from Anthony Rollins, and he, in turn having purchased the same from Adam Reyburn, who acquired it from the State of Pennsylvania, by patent. The name "Galilee" appearing on the patent issued by the State of Pennsylvania, in 1788.

It was during Adam Reyburn's ownership that "Fort Reyburn" was built by the government, as a shelter to be occupied by the white inhabitants, seeking refuge from the Indians. The last white man killed in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, by the Indians, was killed at Galilee—a soldier, William Couzens, by name.

"Galilee" has never been owned save by the three men, Reyburn, Rollins and Muse.

(A full account of Fort Reyburn and Galilee is given under caption "An Old Pine Tree Speaks" written by Minnie Muse Jones, and published by the Historical Magazine of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in 1932.)

Mrs. Jones is the widow of the late Judge Thomas Calvin Jones, and the mother of Harry Muse Jones, Major Thomas Calvin Jones, Jr., and Elinor Zan Jones McConnell. Harry Muse Jones and Thomas Calvin Jones, Jr., served in the World War I, as Captain and Lieutenant, respectively. Thomas Calvin Jones, Jr. is a Major in the Army Air Force; Chief Intelligence Officer of his unit; at present stationed "somewhere in England." He has two sons in the Service—Staff Sergeant Fauntleroy Muse Jones, a gunner in the Air Force overseas, and William Borland Jones in the U. S. Navy.

Mrs. Jones' family, including her ancestors, has served, in every war in which the United States has been a participant.

Meeting, Junior Committee Chairmen, Connecticut D. A. R.

A MEETING of the Junior Committee Chairmen of the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution was held on September 30, 1944, in West Hartford, Connecticut, at the home of the State Chairman for Juniors, Mrs. John J. Curtin, Jr., who entertained the group with a delicious buffet luncheon.

Following the Pledge to the Flag, the minutes of the Annual Meeting were read by the State Secretary for Juniors.

The National Corresponding Secretary for Juniors, Mrs. Elmer Rader, of Meriden, Connecticut, congratulated the Connecticut Juniors on continuing their work despite the war and its additional demands.

The State Chairman then called our attention to the various projects to which Juniors contribute, stressing the fact that the Helen Pouch Scholarship should be included in each budget.

We were reminded that each local group must send 10 cents per capita to the National Treasurer, by December 1. Each group was asked to send an article, of local interest, to be sold at the Bazaar, which will be conducted at the National Junior Assembly.

The Metal Body Locator is still wanted by the Navy, and we were asked to contribute toward this.

Junior D.A.R. Motor Service was described and we were reminded to keep a record of hours and mileage.

Buddy Bags, which are sent to evacuation hospitals, were described and specifications given, with suggestions for contents. The Chairman of Sarah Whitman Hooker, Juniors, Mrs. James Jewett, stated that her group are to send 12 Buddy Bags to Pvt. Lucille Clarke, of the WAC, who is now stationed in New Guinea, to be distributed by her.

The State Project for Juniors, for the coming year, will be a contribution toward a Steam Cart, for transportation of hot foods to patients, at the Newington Home for Crippled Children.

The State Junior Press Chairman, Mrs. Robert C. Schneble, exhibited the "Scrap Book," and requested each group to report items of interest, Stressing War Activities, to her and also to the local paper.

Greetings were brought by the State

Vice-Regent, Mrs. Arthur B. Iffland and by the State Regent, Miss Katharine Matthies, who congratulated us on our proposed State Project. She told of the new National Project, Libraries in Rehabilitation Hospitals and stated that \$1.00 per member will be asked of each Chapter this year.

Sarah Whitman Hooker Chapter, Mrs. James Jewett, Chairman, had raised \$45.00 during September, by holding an auction of white Elephants, good but used clothing, food, books, etc. Members of the group brought friends, and a social evening followed.

Miss Mary Link, Junior Chairman of Stamford Chapter, was appointed Chairman of the Newington Home Project.

Groups represented at the meeting were:

Abigail Wolcott Ellsworth, Windsor, by Mrs. W. B. Clarke, Chairman, Miss Jeanette Smith, Vice-Chairman; Esther Stanley, New Britain, by Miss Doris Williams, Treasurer; Katharine Gaylord, Bristol, by Mrs. Richard Odium, Chairman; Marana Norton Brooks, Torrington, by Mrs. Eugene Shutz, Chairman, Mrs. Thomas McCornick, Vice-Chairman; Martha Pitkin Wolcott, East Hartford, by Jean Lawlor, Vice Chairman; Ruth Hart, Meriden, by Miss Elizabeth Freeman, Chairman; Sarah Whitman Hooker, West Hartford, by Mrs. James Jewett, Chairman, Mrs. Robert C. Schneble, Vice-Chairman; Stamford Chapter, Stamford, by Miss Mary Link, Chairman.

MARJORIE G. COGSWELL
(Mrs. Lawrence P.),
State Secretary for Juniors.

Saugerties Chapter Project

AS one of its war projects, the members of Saugerties Chapter, N.S.D.A.R. of Saugerties, New York, made and filled forty-two Buddy Bags for our wounded service men in hospitals. For a small chapter, this seemed to be quite an undertaking but work was begun early in the summer, when a bolt of khaki cloth was purchased. One member cut all the bags with pockets and tapes and made a few samples. Other members assisted with the sewing and by the first fall meeting, the bags were ready. Articles and gifts of money were received; the Christian Myer Society, C.A.R. and the Junior American

Citizens clubs sponsored by the Chapter assisted in the collection of gifts. The local American Legion Post furnished cigarettes.

The middle of November, a committee met at the home of the Regent and with painstaking care and a prayer in their hearts packed each bag with the articles in the suggested list in the National Defense News. The committee was ably assisted by a member of the Christian Myer Society, C.A.R., Patricia Abbott who folded and filled the Christmas candy boxes. She also made and tied packets of Government post cards with a Saugerties view post card on top. The bags were then packed in

three large cartons and shipped to Mrs. William A. Becker for distribution at Christmas time. One bag filled by one of the J.A.C. Clubs was sent direct to a former member of the Club who has been wounded in action and returned to the States.

Saugerties Chapter is very proud to list among its members Lt. Ruth Westbrook Snyder who is serving with the WACs and at present is at Ft. George Meade, Maryland.

ELIZA L. RUSSELL,
Regent.

Orchids for Breakfast

THE orchids were present not only on the shoulders of the distinguished guests at the Radio Clinic Breakfast of the Indiana Daughters that morning of October 13, but they were there figuratively in the enjoyment of those assembled at the Lincoln Hotel, Indianapolis.

The President General, Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, arrived promptly with Mrs. J. Harold Grimes, Indiana State Regent, and stayed throughout the social part of the program. Indiana's Vice President General, Mrs. LaFayette LeVan Porter, dropped in for greetings, so that altogether the intimate little group of radio vice-chairmen and other delegates to State Convention felt that the day was off to a brilliant start.

Mrs. G. B. Taylor of Indianapolis, State Radio Chairman, presided at the speakers' table centered with a flower-decked tiny fountain. Seated there were Mrs. Talmadge, Mrs. Grimes, and four vice chairmen from four different radio stations. Two other tables were filled with both state and local Daughters.

Mrs. Talmadge spoke briefly but graciously on the importance of radio in

D.A.R. work, and Mrs. Grimes complimented Mrs. Taylor upon the success of the State Radio program. After the two officers had to leave for another meeting, Mrs. Taylor read excerpts from the very useful and enlightening National Radio Chairman's letter of suggestions. Station Vice-chairmen took notes for future use on their own programs, when and if they could get time on the air. Place-card favors were bookmarks with the Pledge of Allegiance presented by Mrs. Leo Schultheis.

When the meeting broke up shortly after nine o'clock everyone felt amply satisfied with good food, attractive surroundings, constructive information, and above all, a glow of stimulation from seeing national officers at really close range.

Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, President General N.S.D.A.R., spoke over Station WISH, Indianapolis, Oct. 13th, on "D.A.R. War Activities and Projects." Mrs. G. B. Taylor, Indiana Radio Chairman, introduced her.

MARION KEENE
(Mrs. T. V.),
Vice Chairman, Radio, Indiana.

A Kentucky D. A. R. Granddaughter

MRS. EMMA TAYLOR RANKINS is a Granddaughter of the American Revolution. She is a member of the Captain Philip Buckner Chapter of Augusta, Kentucky.

She enjoys her quiet life, with her family, her neighbors and her friends. She has four children and one grandson, Dr. Bruce Rankins Powers, in Knoxville, Tennessee.

She was born in Bracken county, Kentucky, in 1855 and is in her ninetieth year. In 1880 she was married to Albert Edwin Rankins of Augusta, who died eighteen

years ago. She has served others meanwhile.

She has been active in the Presbyterian church and in literary and musical circles.

She is directly descended from Stephen Taylor, a Revolutionary soldier in Virginia. After the war he came to Kentucky, with other Revolutionary patriots, who received grants of land, for Land Office Treasury Warrants issued by Governor Edmund Randolph of Virginia.

The numerous descendants of Stephen Taylor have filled many prominent positions in Kentucky and are now active in Patriotic Societies.

Parliamentary Procedure

Experience is a jewel, and it had need be so, for it is often purchased, at an infinite rate.

—SHAKESPEARE.

PLEASE NOTE

1. All communications addressed to the Parliamentarian, N. S. D. A. R., should be sent to Mrs. John Trigg Moss, 6017 Enright Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri (as per request in the handbook and the NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE), and *not* to Memorial Continental Hall.

2. By-laws sent to Parliamentarian for correction must be typewritten. When received, each set of by-laws is stamped with date of receipt and is taken "in turn." Allow plenty of time (four to six weeks) and **DO NOT** ask that your by-laws "be given immediate attention." Send your revised by-laws to your Parliamentarian **BEFORE** you adopt them and **NOT** after your chapter has acted upon them.

3. The National Society asks that return postage be enclosed for the return of corrected by-laws and for all inquiries on matters pertaining to points of parliamentary procedure. Questions of importance will be given immediate attention and answered as quickly as possible. See pages 15 and 38 of handbook (1942). Communications requesting answers by air mail or special delivery must be accompanied by the required amount of postage. Mail must have the required postage on it when it is sent to the Parliamentarian. Telegrams must be paid for and answers will be sent collect.

4. All printed matter is sent out from the office of the Corresponding Secretary General. See page 12 of your handbook. Your Parliamentarian does not have any printed matter nor copies of National By-Laws, nor the handbooks for distribution. Send to Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., for same.

OUT OF THE QUESTION BOX

Question 1. The term "session" is not very clear to me, and I am sure I do not understand the difference between session and meeting. Will you please explain the difference?

Answer—Some by-laws, you will find, refer to the different sessions of a meeting. Others to the different "sittings" of a meeting. This is because the term "meeting"

is applied to any assemblage of the members, as the annual meeting. The English Parliament and our National Congress and our State Legislatures hold a session, however, never lasting longer than a year. Robert tells us that parliamentary law is based on this meaning of the word "session," "and each separate meeting of a society provided for by its by-laws is a session. A called special meeting is a special session. If the assembly lasts only a few hours the meeting and the session are synonymous. But if the assembly lasts all day, a recess being taken for meals, the session consists of the morning meeting, the afternoon meeting, and the evening meeting. All the meetings of a convention, regardless of the number of days it lasts, constitute one session. If the convention were to adjourn to meet a month later, the adjourned meetings, together with the previous meetings, would constitute one session." A state conference is a session made up of many meetings and it is **NOT** a meeting of many sessions, as some seem to have the idea. May I add a few words regarding an "Executive Session." Robert tells us that "it is customary for the United States Senate to consider executive business in secret session, and the expression 'Executive Session' has come to be synonymous with 'secret session,' and is used in the contrast with 'open' or 'public session.' None but members of the Society and such persons as the Society invites are permitted to be present in the hall during an 'Executive Session,' and members are in honor bound not to divulge what occurs, and they can be punished for violating this rule."

Apropos of Question 2, I might quote the following paragraph from Robert's Parliamentary Law, page 359, as follows: "The minutes of executive sessions should not be read in open session except the minutes of meetings at which no business is transacted, other than the reading and approval of the minutes of the preceding executive session. Matters relating to discipline should usually be attended to in executive session, and trials involving character should always be so conducted."

Question 2. I would like to ask the following question about the minutes of our chapter. Our recording secretary has the idea that all discussions held in our board meeting should be reported verbatim to the board and read later to the chapter. Is this correct?

Answer—On page 247 RROR, you will find an elaborate description of the minutes as they should be written up by a secretary for an organization, and you are definitely told that the secretary should keep a record of the proceedings, STATING WHAT WAS DONE AND NOT WHAT WAS SAID. The secretary should never make criticisms, favorable or otherwise, on anything said or done. There are "7 essentials" that should be entered in the minutes when they are written and these "7 essentials" are given you specifically and plainly on this page "247." If an organization wishes to have certain names or certain requirements for the minutes, these requirements should be provided for in the by-laws of the organization. I cannot find any place where Robert recommends that detailed discussions be given in board minutes (certainly NOT in the minutes of an executive committee) nor in the minutes of the organization itself. Minutes should be concise, in detail according to parliamentary procedure and should not be the long and drawn out opinions of anyone.

Robert tells us, in his little book called *Parliamentary Practice*, that: "All rulings of the chair that may be of value as a precedent should be entered in the minutes and similar answers to parliamentary inquiries should also be entered."

Question 3. When the National By-Laws of a national organization contain one section specifying certain classes of names that its subordinate local societies are prohibited from taking, can the board, by a resolution, add to or take away names from that list?

Answer—If I understand your question correctly, my answer is "No, they cannot." The National Society itself cannot add to the list of prohibited names, nor would they be permitted to drop names from this list, unless they do so in the proper way and at the proper time by amending the National By-Laws. It is to be understood that the National Society, having specified a certain prohibited list, included all in that list that it intended to prohibit. If

the members find that this prohibited list is not complete, the only course to pursue is the one I mentioned, to amend the by-laws.

Question 4. Our chapter felt that we should have a disciplinary clause in our by-laws, and we put one in quite at length and in detail, which you saw fit to delete entirely from our by-laws. May I ask why you did this and what recourse a chapter could have if a member did something which we considered deserving of censure and disciplining.

Answer—Yes, I did delete your entire article on discipline. And if you were fully acquainted with your National By-Laws, you would understand why I did this. It goes right back to the fundamental principle of our organization, and that is that an applicant must become a member of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution FIRST. She proves her eligibility to join the National Society, and if she was not eligible to the National Society, she could never become a part of a chapter. Again, I repeat, that chapters are organized "for the purposes of convenience," and while local chapters are organized so that regularly admitted members of the National Society may get together in a group for patriotic work, still the fact remains that each member is a member of the National Society first, and article XI of our National By-laws takes care of disciplinary measures, starting out with section one, which says:

"Any member conducting herself in a way calculated to disturb the harmony of the N. S. or to injure its good name or hamper it in its work may, on charges filed after investigation, be reprimanded, suspended, or expelled by the National Board of Management."

Then follows a detailed requirement as to how disciplinary measures shall be imposed. As long as the N. S. D. A. R. provides for the disciplining of members in this way, chapters have no right to provide their own measures for discipline. Sections 2 and 3 tells you exactly how recalcitrant members shall be reported to the National Society and section 4 explains how a chapter may be reprimanded, suspended, etc., when it is guilty of violation of the rules of the National Society. I have, in the past, recommended any number of times that chapters recognize the fact that

the national organization has disciplinary measures of its own, and I have asked chapters not to insert an article on discipline in their by-laws, for they always write this article in conflict with the National By-Laws.

Question 5. We have a problem to present to you. Our state officers were elected last March for two years. Now we are very desirous of amending our by-laws so that the officers may be elected for a three-year term. We want the present officers to stay in office for one more year which would make our election come at the same time as the national in 1947. We want to amend our by-laws in March, 1945, and we want this amendment to take effect at once. What shall we do about it?

*Answer—*You will have no trouble amending your by-laws this year if you incorporate in your amendment, OR, if you will pass a resolution previous to, or simultaneously with, the adoption of the by-law, to the effect that the present officers remain in office for the term of three years. I would recommend that this proviso be sent out to your chapters when you send them the required copy of the amendment to your by-laws. If you will do that, your present officers will stay in office until March, 1947, and your new officers will come in at the same time as the new administration.

Question 6. I have had several requests to come out again as candidate for Vice President General. There is a consensus of opinion among members of my chapter that I do not have to be endorsed again as a candidate for the office of Vice President General because I was endorsed at the last state conference in March, 1944. The question is, do I have to be endorsed again, as long as I was not elected? May I go ahead and send out my announcement cards using that endorsement given me in 1944?

*Answer—*In my opinion, you will have to be endorsed again by your state conference in March, 1945, to be a candidate for the office of Vice President General at Congress, April, 1945, for this reason: you were endorsed by your state conference last March, 1944, and you were a candidate whose name was placed in nomination before the Congress of 1944. You were not elected, it is true, and the very fact that you were not elected makes it

necessary that you be endorsed by your state again.

In many instances, the number of votes registered for certain candidates are only one or two (or very few) less than the candidate who won the election, and as I have expressed it before, "We simply did not have enough offices to go around," (at Congress). However, it would not be fair at all to you, nor to your chapter, nor to your state, and it would not be in accord with your National By-Law for your name to be "on the books" so as to sneak, year after year (and this has been done in some states). In other words, candidates have been endorsed—and in several instances defeated, at the election held at Congress, and this candidate has allowed her name to remain as the endorsed candidate of that state, thereby preventing the state from endorsing someone else who might be "in line" for the promotion, but because this candidate's name was still held over, no one else would have the chance to be a candidate. In my opinion, the state fulfilled the requirements and its obligation to you in this case, or in any other case, to the candidate of that state respectively, and a state would be under obligation according to the National By-Law to reendorse you for the office of Vice President General.

Now, *this* is done in a number of states. We will say that your state wants a certain woman (you perhaps) to come out as a candidate for Vice President General, but your state feels that you would have a better chance in 1946, and, for many reasons, they feel that 1946 would be the better year to have a candidate. So, at the state conference of 1945, they endorse you definitely as a candidate whose name shall be presented to Congress in 1946 (not 1945). In other words, the states endorse ahead certain candidates they think should be next in line, and a number of states do this while they have a Vice President General in office. Our larger states feel that it is very important to have a Vice President General represent the state on the National Board, hence they prepare ahead, and while the candidate does not come out immediately, it is definitely stated in the minutes of the state conference *when* this candidate's name shall be presented.

Right here I want to say that when states hold their state conferences at which

they endorse a candidate for the office of Vice President General, the state regent should make it very plain as to the national ruling on such an endorsement. I wonder how many candidates for Vice President General know the national ruling on the election of national officers. You will find it on page 9, article II, section 4. I quote: "Nominations of candidates for office shall be from the floor. A candidate for the office of Vice President General must have been endorsed by a majority of the members present and VOTING BY BALLOT at the state conference of the state in which she resides. A majority of the votes cast by ballot by members of the Continental Congress shall elect."

Question 7. I was asked the other day if it is proper to employ a person rather than a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution to take the minutes of the state conference (the recording secretary not being a stenographer)? This matter, I am sure, will be raised at a board meeting where discussions take place which are not always reported.

*Answer—*My second question in this issue takes up the matter of the minutes of an organization, and I think I have pretty thoroughly covered it. I explained to you about the executive meetings, and if it is necessary to have a stenographer to take down the minutes verbatim as a matter of record, it is the usual procedure to engage a stenographer. I do not see why it would be necessary to have a public stenographer attend a small board meet-

ing or executive committee meeting, nor do I think that verbatim discussions should be taken down in the minutes. At a regular meeting of the chapter or the state, if it is necessary to have a public stenographer, I see no reason why it should not be done. As I told you before, minutes should be concise and according to parliamentary detailed instructions. Motions should be written out and handed in by the maker of the motion.

Another question asked was, if the names of the makers of main motions were always entered in the minutes? Again I refer you to that "page 247" in R. R. O. R., and if you would only read that over and get the "7 essentials" well placed in your mind, you would not have to worry about what should go in your minutes. Robert tells you that "it is well to enter in the minutes the name of the person offering a main motion, or the motions to reconsider, to rescind, or to take from the table, and the person raising a question of order or making an appeal from the decision of the chair. The name of the seconder should not be entered, but every society has the right to decide what names shall be entered in its minutes. Withdrawn motions are not necessarily entered in the minutes, but all main motions, points of order, and appeals should be entered in the minutes even when they are lost."

Faithfully yours,

ARLINE B. N. MOSS
(Mrs. John Trigg Moss),
Parliamentarian, N.S.D.A.R.

Reelected to High Office

MARGARET C. NORTON, Illinois state archivist and president of the Society of American Archivists in 1943-44, was reelected president at the eighth annual meeting of the Society held in Harrisburg, Pa., on November 8 and 9. Christopher Crittenden, secretary of the North Carolina Department of Archives and History at Raleigh, was named vice president. Lester J. Cappon, of the University of Virginia, and Helen Chatfield, Archivist of the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. were reelected as secretary and treasurer, respectively, and Howard Peckham, of the William C. Clements Library,

Ann Arbor, Michigan, was elected to the council for a five-year term.

The council of the Society of American Archivists made Hilary Jenkinson, secretary and principal assistant keeper of the public records, Public Records Office, London, and Joaquin Llaerías, long-time director of the National Archives of Cuba, Habana, honorary members of the Society. There had previously been only two other honorary members, the President of the United States, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Victor Hugo Paltsits, keeper of manuscripts at the New York Public Library from 1914 to 1941 and a pioneer in archival science in the United States.

OFFICIAL MINUTES OF THE NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT SPECIAL MEETING

December 8, 1944.

THE Special meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. Julius Young Talmadge, in the National Officers' Club Room in the Administration Building, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., on Friday, December 8, 1944, at 12:35 p. m.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Steele, offered prayer, followed by the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Manlove, called the roll, and the following members were recorded present: *National Officers:* Mrs. Talmadge, Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Murray, Mrs. Creyke, Mrs. Steele, Mrs. Manlove, Mrs. Goodfellow, Mrs. Haig, Mrs. O'Byrne, Mrs. Smith. *State Regents:* Mrs. Bowker, Mrs. Vietherr.

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Goodfellow, read her report.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

The state regent of South Carolina requests the reappointment of Mrs. Sarah Youmans DeLoach as organizing regent at Laurens.

The following authorizations of chapters have expired by time limitation: Burns, Ontario, and Tillamook, Oregon.

The following chapters have met all requirements, according to our National By-laws and are now presented for confirmation:

Des Plaines Valley, Joliet, Illinois.
LaVillita, College Station, Texas.

EDNA B. GOODFELLOW,
Organizing Secretary General,
N. S. D. A. R.

The Organizing Secretary General moved *the confirmation of the reappointment of Mrs. Sarah Youmans DeLoach, as organizing regent at Laurens, S. C., and the confirmation of the Des Plaines Valley Chapter at Joliet, Illinois, and the LaVillita Chapter at College Station, Texas.* Seconded by Mrs. Murray. Carried.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Haig, moved *that 230 former members be reinstated.* Seconded by Mrs. Bowker. Carried.

The Registrar General, Mrs. O'Byrne, read her report.

Report of Registrar General

I have the honor to report 1,050 applications presented to the Board.

ESTELLA A. O'BYRNE,
Registrar General,
N. S. D. A. R.

The Registrar General moved *that the 1,050 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society.* Seconded by Mrs. Smith. Carried.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Manlove, read the minutes of today's meeting, which were approved as read.

The meeting adjourned at 12:50 p. m.

MARJORIE R. MANLOVE,
Recording Secretary General,
N. S. D. A. R.

Special Notice

THE National Board at its meeting on October 19th, 1944, passed the following resolution:

That the price of the NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE be \$2.00 yearly payable in advance.

That Chapters be allowed to keep 15 cents of any \$2.00 subscription to the magazine when such subscription comes through Chapter Chairman and Chapter Treasurer to Treasurer General.

State Conferences

NEW YORK

THE forty-ninth annual State Conference was held in Utica October 2nd, 3rd and 4th, 1944, with the Chapters of Central New York Hostesses and the State Regent, Miss Edla S. Gibson, presiding.

On Sunday, October 1st, a beautiful and impressive Memorial service conducted by the State Chaplain, Miss Lillian P. Stebbins was held at Grace Episcopal Church for the Daughters of New York State who had passed on during the year.

At the opening meeting on Monday morning addresses of welcome were given by Mrs. Leo F. Phillips, General Chairman of Conference in behalf of the twenty-six hostess chapters, and the Honorable J. Bradley Gorman, Mayor, for the City of Utica.

Later Miss Gibson presented many distinguished guests, including our President General, Mrs. Julius Young Talmadge; Honorary President General, Mrs. William H. Pouch; and Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Stanley T. Manlove.

During the morning meeting the reports of State Officers were given. Monday afternoon Round Table meetings were held, and in the evening a banquet in honor of Mrs. Julius Young Talmadge, President General; Mrs. Stanley Thorp Manlove, Recording Secretary General; and Miss Edla Stannard Gibson, State Regent. More than 500 members and guests attended. Mrs. Talmadge was the banquet speaker. She urged an "intensified service to home, to country and to God." She placed special emphasis on the Society's traditional stand for adequate national defense, "that defense must be preserved. The coming of peace must not lull Americans into a false sense of security" she warned.

Tuesday morning reports of State Chair-

men were read, and an address by Mrs. Dorothy Lewis, Co-ordinator of Listener Activity, National Association of Broadcasters, proved most interesting.

During the afternoon meeting a group of patients from Rhoads General Hospital at Utica spoke briefly on "Experiences of the Wounded." Two splendid addresses marked the evening meeting.

Mrs. Mark N. Russell of Syracuse, speaking on "Woman Minds her own Business" urged her listeners to "look to themselves and take stock; look well to family duties, take their places in educational and community affairs, take their places in church, face the world as it is and go forward." "When women have done these five things they will of themselves build a new civilization and shape a new world."

Paul Cornell, National Editor, New York Herald Tribune, took for his topic "Is it good for America?" He said "the most important problem confronting America today is our foreign policy. It is good for Americans that we realize that we live in the world rather than the world in us. We have got to have a strong and vigorous foreign policy. Peace must come and it must be realistic, not idealistic."

Wednesday morning the newly elected State Directors, Mrs. Shirley E. Brick, Salamanca; Mrs. Thomas Cunningham, Beacon; Miss Rachel C. Wilkins, Hoosic Falls; Mrs. Richard V. Lewis, Tarrytown, and Mrs. Walter S. Hoyt, Oceanside, L. I., were introduced.

Plans were made to visit Rhoads General Hospital during the afternoon and later to attend a tea given by the New Century Club in honor of Mrs. Stanley T. Manlove, Recording Secretary General, and Miss Edla S. Gibson, State Regent. "America" was sung, the Colors retired and a successful State meeting was adjourned.

MARION R. ASHER,
(Mrs. Frank L.),
State Historian.

Genealogical Department

BY LUE REYNOLDS SPENCER

Genealogical Editor

NOTE: All letters pertaining to this department should be addressed to the Genealogical Editor, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington 6, D. C. Personal letters should be addressed to 713 19th St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

THE territorial evolution of Indiana is interesting. First, it was part of Virginia, then of the "Territory Northwest of the River Ohio"; was organized as Indiana Territory in 1800 at which time it included most of the present state of Michigan, all of the present states of Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and was bounded on the west by the Mississippi River to its source. At this time there were only two counties in Indiana territory, St. Clair and Knox, and a population of 5641 included both Indiana and Illinois.

In 1805 Michigan Territory was formed and, in 1809, it was further reduced by the organization of the Territory of Illinois, which organization included Wisconsin and the western part of Michigan. In 1816 Indiana was admitted into the Union at which time a census showed a population of 63,897.

Mention is made of a census taken in 1800, 1810, and 1816, but no such schedules are on file among those in our National Archives although they are listed among those missing. Since we have in our library the census schedules of Illinois in 1800, 1810, and 1818 (when Illinois became a state), it is possible that Indiana schedules may yet be discovered and what joy that would be to the descendants of those hardy pioneers who blazed the trail for that Winning of the West!

Over 500 Indiana cards in our library catalogue testify to the deep interest that state has always taken in history and its twin sister, genealogy. Indiana State Historical Society publications are among the very best, and if those progressive chapters that are building up their local genealogical libraries are alive to the possibilities of acquiring inexpensive records, they should not overlook such state publications. Always ask for the back numbers for these usually contain earliest records.

Among the many contributions from Chapters through the Genealogical Rec-

ords Committee we find Cemetery Records, Early Church and Marriage Records of Marion, Rush, Noble, Kosciusko County, Switzerland, Steuben, Franklin, Howard and others.

Of particular value are the abstracts of wills and administrations, abstracts of intestate estates and probate court records of various counties. The Roster of Soldiers and Patriots of the American Revolution buried in Indiana by Estella A. O'Byrne are among the contributions to our library that represent many hours of hard painstaking work by Indiana Daughters.

JEFFERSON COUNTY, INDIANA, WILLS AND ADMINISTRATIONS 1811-1852

Contributed through the John Paul Chapter, D. A. R. Compiled by Mary Hill, Madison, Indiana, 1937

Prior to 1850 the wills of Jefferson County, Indiana, were included with the probate and court records. In this copy which is beautifully prepared and arranged alphabetically many additional facts in parentheses add to their value. For example:

Patrick H. Humphries, Bk C, Adm. 1831. William and Sarah Humphries Adms. (b. Va. lived Ky. came to Ind. 1820) Wife Sarah Read of Va. Son, Thomas Jefferson Humphries, born 1814, Augustine (fe) b. 1817, and Samuel.

Benj. Johnson, Will Bk. B 1-12 Aug. 19, 1822, a bookseller in Phila. Pa. Will of 12 pages—Acct. of property in Phila.—N. J. and Pa., naming those who formerly held it and at that time. Sisters, Ann Habyon, Rebecca Maule, Elizabeth Johnson, Mary Johnson, brother, Joseph Johnson, wife, Jane Johnson. Seven ch. Richard, Caleb, William, Savey, Benj. D., Sam'l B., Edward and Rachel. Will written and recorded Nov. 9, 1821, recorded Phila. March 25, 1822.

August Kaltenbach—Probate Bk. H page 108. Will by word of mouth made April 22, 1848 at Molino del Rey, Mexico. August Kaltenbach, Jefferson County, Ind. Pri. in Capt. E. W. Lewis' Co. K 5 Ind. Regt. of Foot Volunteers. Lewis Eckert, alias as he is sometimes called Lewis Agencourt shall have twenty-four dollars; if I live he is to return it. Witnessed at Madison, July 28, 1848 by Edward Sheltis and Jacob Miller.

Alexander Chalmas Lanier, Bk. A, 234. Will written December 5, 1819—recorded April 18, 1820—wants to be interred decently and Mason-

ically. Wife, Drusilla Lanier. Son, James F. D. Burial in Springdale (See Sunday American of Atlanta, Ga.)

James McGee, Probate Bk. A, 1836. Nancy McGee Adm. widow. Heirs Susan Waugh McGee, ae 9, Mary Jane McGee, ae 7 (b. Ire. served the War of 1812, buried Smart Cemetery).

Ellis McKay, Probate Bk. J-68. David Cain, guardian of Francis Marion McKay; Mary Isabel McKay, Isaac F. McKay, Nancy Adeline, all minors (Ellis was the son of John McKay who was son of Rob't, Rev. Sol. See Pension Rec.)

Robert Marshall, Probate Bk D, Will written Sept. 16, 1831, Rec. July 1832 Fayette Co. Ky. Wife Elizabeth, sons Jas., Sam'l, Joseph, Rob't, Glass. Daus. Eliza F. Irwin and Sarah. Land near Madison where son Joseph now lives; land in Ky., in Scott Co. Ind. at Vernon, half sec. near Troy, Ohio. Negro, except two reserved for wife, are to be transferred to Africa. A codicil names John J. Irwin.

John May, Bk A, Bk C 1827 only two heirs Richard May and Dudley Beebe, husband of deceased daughter, Jane May. Died May 11, 1822. Was Rev. Soldier—See Pension Rec.

Emmanuel Medage, (Meddock) Bk C 1829. Peter Ryker Adm. Leah Ryker Medage widow. Adm. Bk C (Rev. Soldier of N. J. See Pension Rec. Discharge in possession of Jefferson Co. Hist. Soc.) Son Gerardus, daughter Magdalene.

Francois Paul Montigny, Probate Bk. I (will written in French) Page 173 Probated Nov. 12, 1850. Witness Michel Desire Picot (Weekly Herald March 15, 1888). (Elizabeth, wife of late Nicholas Munier, aged 80, born in Bois Le Duc, Holland. Came here in 1840. Her first husband Paul Francois Montigny who was killed during the War. Married 3d Nicholas Munier who died 6 years ago. Is buried in Springfield beside first cousin.)

* * *

DONATIONS TO THE PEOPLE OF BOSTON SUFFERING UNDER THE (BOSTON) PORT BILL

The Port Bill was an act to discontinue the landing, discharging, the lading or shipping of goods, wares, merchandise, at the town or within the Harbour of Boston, in the Province of Massachusetts Bay.

This was forced through the British Parliament in March 1777. It was designed to punish the people for their "unlawful resistance to the tax on importation of tea" . . . The act went into effect at twelve o'clock June 1, 1774 and before the middle of August all trade, foreign and coastwise, was cut off. Business was paralyzed and great suffering ensued.

Tidings of their sufferings penetrated every village, town, and hamlet throughout the Colonies and prompted generous offerings of relief. Lists of donations from

various places are recorded and a summary of donations are listed from every Colony, also from Canada, Isles of the West Indies, and from the Island of Great Britain.

Ref.: New England Hist. and Gen. Society, Volume 30, page 372.

Since this "Aid to Boston" in 1774 is accepted by our Society as patriotic service upon which eligibility to membership may be based, it is most desirable that the lists of these donors from the various Colonies be discovered and compiled. The above article gives, in most cases, the towns where contributions were collected and names the articles but very few names of the donors are given. This list from North and South Carolina, Georgia, and Virginia, would be of special value since so many of their records of the Revolutionary period are missing.

From the History of Ancient Wethersfield, Connecticut, by Stiles—1904 "publication made possible by James Stillman, Esq. of New York City to whom it is dedicated", Volume 1, page 420. "The people of Wethersfield held a meeting at the brick meeting house June 16, 1774 and strong resolutions were passed. (In condemnation of the closing of the Port of Boston.) Captain Thomas Belden presided. . .

Each colony vied with the others in making these contributions. From Georgia, Canada, and even from the City of London in its corporate capacity came generous donations of money, goods and provisions.

An acknowledgment of Wethersfield's gifts was received from Samuel Adama, dated Boston, July 29, 1774.

An alphabetical list of donors covering seven pages is given, among whom are:

Silas Deane	Ebenezer Griswolds
John Adams	heirs
Ebenezer Balch	9 Hurlbut families
David Beadle	listed
Ruth Belding	John Latimer
Solo—Wm and Hosea	Hezekiah May Sr. & Jr.
Bliven	Samuel May
Samuel Brace	9 Robbin families
Isaac Buck	listed
Zachariah Bunce	6 Stillman families
Hezekiah Butler and	listed
sons	Mary Talcott
Samuel Curtiss	Chester Welles
Daniel Curtiss	26 Wells families listed
Wm Deming Sr. & Jr.	Oliver Treat
(26 Demings listed)	Simon Willard
	Samuel Woolcot & son

The list was in the handwriting of the first signer, Silas Deane, and authenticated.

(The list will be published in full in a future issue if requested.) Now, who will find the other lists? They are probably extant and are well worth a thorough search.

* * *

In order to locate families living in the various counties of Virginia *prior* to the Revolution we continue by request the Frederick County list. Explanations have been given in several previous issues in the Genealogical Department.

FREDERICK COUNTY, VIRGINIA

From Henning's Statutes at Large
Volume 7, Page 215

- To Archibald Ruddall, lieutenant,
Henry Selser, serjeant,
John Jones,
- To Jeremiah Odle, Moses Job, Reudy Mank,
George Bennet, Jonathan Odle, and James
Thruston, 17s. each,
- To Patrick McKenny,
- To Richard Mank, Henry Mank, and Daniel
Mank, 17s. each,
- To Henry McKenney,
- To Nathaniel Bailey, Peter Bailey, and William
Cross, 15s each,
- To Richard Murphy,
Thomas Speak, as ensign,
Charles Littleton, serjeant
- To Daniel Johnston, Stephen Sutheard, Edward
Linsey, Josiah Springer, Jacob Pricket, Ste-
phen Stradler, Charles Colson, John Hamp-
ton, Samuel Mason, Peter Petanger, Francis
McCormick, Thomas Alfort, Richard Stear-
man, and Thomas Linsey, 4s each,
- To Robert Pearis,
Thomas Speake, lieutenant,
John Horden, ensign,
- To William Mattew, and John Stephenson, 1.
2 13s 4d each.
- To John Vance, James Meamack, James Morris,
William Hall, William Miller, Benjamin
Foolam, William Locard, Thomas Linsey,
Levi Jones, Edward Martin, Josiah Springer,
Mark Hardin, Solomon Burkem, Samuel
Stubbs, Gilbert Gorden, George Bell, Charles
Colson, James Grigson, George Rice, John
Miller, William Jacobs, Joshua Ewings, and
Thomas Conaly, 1. 2 each,
- To Isaac Lindsey, David James, and Edward
Tummens, 39s. each,
- To Owen Wingfield,
Walter Shirley,
Robert Goosberry,
Jarvis Shirley,
- To John Parke, and Isaac Thomas, 1. 2 each,
- To James Jack, and Hugh Johnston, 33s. each,
- To James Jones,
Francis Maginis,
Joseph Lyon,
Joseph McDowell, as lieutenant,
John Allen, ensign,
James Ireson, serjeant,
- To Thomas Allen, Andrew Blackburn, William
Stephenson, John McGill, Benjamin Black-
burn, Isaac White, Matthew Harbison, Wil-
liam Blackburn, Bryan Money, James Hughes,
Joseph Fleming, William White, John Young,
Joseph Taucett, John Capper, David Williams,
Leonard Cooper, Joseph Carroll, John Cook,
William Wilson, Samuel Vance, Andrew
Vance, James Huston, William Hughes, and
John Cooper, 9s. each,
- To Thomas Speak, captain,
John Hardin, lieutenant,
Magnus Tate, ensign,
Charles Littleton, serjeant,
John Champain, do.
- To Daniel Johnson, Stephen Suthard, James
Lindsey, Thomas Lindsey, Jacob Pricket,
Thomas Price, Robert Stewart, Stephen John-
son, Isaac Lindsey, John Regan, Edward
Timons, John Hampton, John Colston, Sol-
omon Littleton, Thomas Robinson, Edward
Degell, 9s. each,
- To Francis McCrimar, Gasper Bewtoole, Hugh
Stephenson, Edward Haven, John Hudson,
Benjamin Fullom, John Vance, John Stephen-
son, Josiah Combs, James Morris, 8s. each,
- To John Laman, James Lezat, John Dickson,
Holaway Perry, Joseph Pierce, Henry Van-
meter, Lawrence Lendar, Edward Mergee,
Joseph Vanmeter, Jacob Mergee, Remem-
brance, Williams, Joseph Polson, William
Ffell, Nicholas McIntire, Edward Lucas,
Robert Buckus, Benjamin Sweet, John Taylor,
and Anthony Turner, 7s. each,
- To Robert Cropper, for a horse for Indians,
- To John Allen, lieutenant,
James Iresen, ensign,
George Wright, serjeant,
- To William Hughes, Bryan Money, John Magill,
James Hughs, James Huston, John Cooper, 8s.
each,
- To James Camo.
- To Richard Hankins, John Cook, Andrew Vance,
Samuel Vance, John Duckworth, Joseph
Greenway, Joseph Wattbroke, Anthony Dun-
levv, 8s.
- To Silliam Wilson,
John Vance,
Will Elimus Ghink Doctor,
Jesse Jackson,
- To Samuel and Andrew Blackburn, administrators
of John Blackburn, for provisions,
- To John Mendenhall, for do.
James Jack, for do.
John Shearer, for do.
James Magill, for do.
Edward Sningers, for do.
Robert Stockdale, for do.
Van Swearingen, for do.
Isaac Pearce, for do.
- To James Magill, for the estate of William
Nealy, for do.
- To Edward Stroud, for do.
- To Lewis Stephens, for horse hire and provisions,
- To Isaac Perkins, for do.
Evan Watkins, for do.
John Phillips, for do.

Davis, Spencer Nancy

W. 5261 Va.

State of Virginia

Loudoun County, to wit:

On this 2nd day of July, 1833, personally ap-
peared Spencer Davis, aged 72, resident of Hamp-

shire County, Virginia. Born, Loudoun County, Virginia, in 1761. Resided with parents in said County when he first entered the army and continued to reside there after the war until 1813, when he removed to Hampshire County, Virginia.

In the fall of 1780 he served as a volunteer, a tour of three months under Captain Daniel Figgins, who commanded a company of Militia in his neighborhood; 1st Lt. John Russell, 2nd Lt. Matt Rust.

In the course of the next spring and summer, he served a second tour of three months as a substitute for one Thomas Canon, under Capt. Thomas Humphrey, who commanded a company of militia raised in Loudoun County. Several other companies went from Loudoun at the same time. He remembers one under Capt. Vincent and one from Fauquier County, under Capt. O'Banion, Major Cox, of Loudoun had the command. They made a halt of a few days in Williamsburg, where the troops took up quarters in the Old Capitol. There was a full length likeness of Lord Dunmore, cut out of marble and standing on a block of the same. The curls in his hair, the folds of his cloak, the shoe-buckles and every part of the fine dress in those days, all looked so natural, he could not have thought anyone could have cut them out of such a hard looking thing.

In another tour he was sent to Stony Point, but proceeded further to Crump's Pond where there was abundance of water and grass for the horses. Here they remained for some weeks, probably to refresh the horses. It was supposed at one time that they would winter there. They dug holes in the hillside and constructed huts for their winter quarters, covered over with earth. The French Officers had very neat huts built of turf.

From Crump's Pond, we proceeded through Connecticut and Rhode Island to Boston. At Boston we took leave of the French and went on to Hoosac, a great place for grass and meadows. Here the troops and artillery horses were distributed among the different farm houses, and sometime in the month of February, 1783, after peace was proclaimed, he received a written discharge from Col. Olcott. He does not know the regiment in which he served but he recollects the men wore the letter A cut out of red cloth upon their hats.

After his discharge he hired himself out to a farmer in the neighborhood named Oliver Parker, until after harvest, when he started his return to his native county, with only four dollars in his pocket, the fruits of his earnings with Parker. When he enlisted, he had the promise of half a dollar for every 20 miles from the place of enlistment to headquarters and the same from the point where he should be discharged to his home, the last part of the engagement was not performed.

Widow was Ann or Nancy Wornall before her marriage to soldier on December 26, 1786. Married at father's house in Shelburne Parish, Loudoun County, Virginia. Spencer Davis and Vann Davis sign marriage bond, Dec. 23, 1786.

They moved to Muskingum County, Ohio (before September 14, 1837) removing from Virginia because his four sons and one daughter lived in Muskingum County, Ohio. Spencer Davis died July 6, 1838, in above County.

Sister, Nancy Chamblin, residing in Loudoun County, Virginia, makes affidavit as to service.

James Wornall residing in Loudoun County, Virginia, makes affidavit that he served with Spencer Davis in Revolutionary War.

Spencer Davis died July 6, 1838, in Muskingum County, Ohio. Enoch Farr of Loudoun County states Spencer Davis is his nephew, being his sister's son. George Rust and his brother Matt Rust served with Spencer Davis.

Nancy Wornall was daughter of William Wornall who lived in Shelburne Parish about 5 miles from Colonel Powell's store, now known as Middleburg.

* * *

RECORDS OF THE DOBBINS FAMILY

By Dora Trexler Kirkham

Jacob Dobbins: Born in County Cork, Ireland.

After coming to America, he was married in Caswell County, North Carolina, and there ended his days.

Thomas Dobbins, son of Jacob Dobbins.

Born in North Carolina.

Married in Hampshire County, Va. (now West Virginia) Elizabeth Johnson, daughter of Abraham Johnson. They sold 240 acres of land in 1786 and 1787 and moved to North Carolina. In 1816 they moved to Washington County, Indiana. Owned land near Salem, Ind. He allied himself with the Whig Party, was a member of the "Old school" Baptist Church. Died in 1841, Salem, Indiana.

Children:

1. Stephen.
2. Jacob.
3. William.
4. Calvin.

5. *Joshua.* Born March 22, 1792, North Carolina.
6. Delilah.
7. Sarah.

Revolutionary war records show Thomas Dobbins served as Private in Col. Lytle's Command, Caswell County, North Carolina Troops, dated Dec. 1, 1778. His name also appears on a list of men enrolled for Captain Rober Moore. From State Records of North Carolina, Vol. 22, Page 413. 9th Co. officers names Thomas Dobbins Lieut. Page 473. Cumberland List of Officers, Thomas Dobbins.

Joshua Dobbins, son of Thomas Dobbins: Born March 22, 1792, North Carolina. Died June 24, 1870, Jasper Co., Ill.

Married: in 1815 to Nancy Ann Farmer in Farmersburg, N. C. Born Sept. 8, 1797, in Scotland. Died May 7, 1859, in Jasper Co., Ill.

Children:

1. Rebecca
2. John
3. Jacob Hardin
4. James
5. Amanda
6. Almus
7. Joshua
8. *Polly Ann.* Born July 20, 1831. Died May 26, 1883.
9. Elizabeth
10. Ezekiel
11. Elzy
12. Nancy Ann

Polly Ann Dobbins: Born July 29, 1831, Bloomfield, Ind. Died May 26, 1883. Jasper Co., Ill.

Married: Nov. 20, 1861, to John Trexler in Jackson, Ohio. Born Dec. 7, 1816. Died Nov. 13, 1891, Jasper Co., Ill.

Children:

1. William Bruce
2. Jerusha Ann
3. *Dora Isabel.* Dec. 17, 1866.
4. Minnie
5. Ethan Everette

Dora Isabel Trexler: Born Dec. 17, 1866, Newton, Ill.

Married: John Marion Kirkham on Nov. 17, 1886.

Children:

1. Gladys Mercedes. Born Aug. 6, 1888, Newton, Ill. Married: Henry K. Rosenoff, Sept. 15, 1908.

Children:

1. Hazel Catherine. Born March 7, 1911, Ritzville, Wn. Married: Chester Van Alstine, Jr., Sept. 17, 1939.

Children:

1. Catherine Sue Trexler Van Alstine. Born Feb. 22, 1941, Spokane, Wash.

2. Virgil Raymond Drexel Kirkham. Born Feb. 26, 1894, Newton, Ill. Married: Ruby Bauer, Sept. 7, 1921, Ritzville, Wash.

Children:

1. Katherine Drexel. Born June 23, 1931, Detroit, Mich.
2. Cameron Davidson. Born Dec. 9, 1932, Detroit, Mich.
3. Susannah Dobbins. Born July 19, 1935, Detroit, Mich.

Queries must be typed double spaced on separate slips of paper and limited to two queries (a) and (b) of not more than sixty words each. Add name and address on same line following last query. We cannot "keep queries on file until space is available." Only those queries conforming to above requirements will be published.

The purpose of this section of the Genealogical Department is mutual assistance to those seeking information on same or related families.

Correspondence regarding former queries cannot be answered by this department since no information is available prior to June, 1938, after which date all is published.

B.'45. (a) Horton.—Wanted names, dates, and places of birth of the parents of Gardiner Horton, who married Phebe Stone. Their son, William Horton, was born at Delhi, New York, July 22, 1833, and died in New York City, April 25, 1895.

(b) Carleton.—Wanted parents of Elida (or Betsey) Buck Carleton, born August 1, 1809. She married Ansel Carleton, who was born May 23, 1807, and was the son of Eliphilet Carleton. They resided, at one time, near Vernon, New York, and also in Chenung County, New York. Mrs. William Purdy, 11 Wilson Street, Winchester, Massachusetts.

B.'45. (a) Busby-Sharp.—Nicholas Busby

married Mary French in Burlington County, New Jersey, 1695. Did their son, Isaac Busby, marry in Burlington County, 1743, Rachel Sharp, daughter of John and Ann Haines Sharp? Is this the Isaac Busby whose will was probated, Gloucester County, New Jersey, 1777, naming wife Rachel, sons Isaac and William Busby; brother-in-law Francis Austin of Burlington County, New Jersey?

(b) Busby-Summers.—William Busby, son of Isaac and Rachel Busby, married Sarah Burrough, 1778, Gloucester County, New Jersey. They had Rachel, who married Thomas Roberts, 1798; Elizabeth, who married Peter Summers, 1803; possibly William, who married Ann Lippincott, 1802; probably other children. Want full list of William and Sarah Burrough Busby's children; also the parents of Peter Summers; Thomas Roberts; Ann Lippincott. Mrs. Z. R. Peterson, 1527 Virginia Park, Detroit 6, Michigan.

B.'45. (a) Cope-Hammonds.—James Cope and wife Elizabeth lived Washington County, Va., with two sons; Wylie and James P. Cope, born 1785, married Polly Hammonds, born 1784. Where did they marry? Who were parents of Polly? Also parents of James Cope and Elizabeth? This family migrated to Kentucky 1798. Was James Cope from Penn.?

(b) Swango-Pyles.—Abraham Swango born 1727, married Ailsie Pyles in Old Swedes Church, Wilmington, Del., 1760. Want parents of Ailsie Pyles. Also Revolutionary Service of Abraham Swango, said to be lessee of George Washington at Mt. Vernon. Mrs. W. Everett Bach, 163 Bell Court West, Lexington, Ky.

B.'45. (a) Lusk.—Samuel Lusk born about 1774. In 1792 in Wythe County, Virginia, enlisted in Colonel John Preston's Virginia Regiment. Lived near Lynchburg, Virginia, and many years in Greenup County, Kentucky. His wife, Sara, was a near relative to Henry Clay. Children: James, John, William, Russel, Samuel, Martha, Susan and Emily. Want parentage of Samuel Lusk and wife.

(b) Gorman.—Want ancestry of Robert Gorman born in Virginia in 1801. (Father's name was Robert O'Gorman.) Married Martha Lusk in Greenup County, Kentucky, March 14, 1831. Died in Greenup County, Kentucky, September, 1836. Had two brothers, David and William, who lived near Olive Hill, Carter County, Kentucky. Mrs. C. M. Sonne, Box 122, Williston, North Dakota.

B.'45. Sanders.—Parentage, birthplace and data on Daniel Sanders, born in North Carolina, went to Cheatham County, Tennessee. Married twice to sisters — Farmer and Rebecca Farmer. Mrs. Albert Cline, Box 43, Williston, North Dakota.

B.'45. Flint.—Cynthia Flint (Flvnt). Born March 22, 1797, at Canaan, Maine. Died March 20, 1882, at Brookline, N. H. Married Peter Warren Gould, Nov. 7, 1816. Wanted ancestry of Cynthia or any information concerning the Flint family. Resident for many years in Smithfield, Norridgewock and East Pond Plantation. Seven of their eight children were born in these towns in Maine. Mrs. George V. Herrig, East Pepperell, Massachusetts.

B.'45. (a) Kempton-Ballou.—Parentage, dates of birth, death and marriage of Manasseh Kempton (Kimton, Thimton) of Smithfield, R. I., who married Tabitha Ballou. Daughter

Tabitha, born 1747, married Apr. 19, 1770, John Weatherhead and they are buried in Diamond Hill Cemetery, Cumberland, R. I. Manasseh Kempton married 2nd Sabina Paine Nov. 17, 1751. No further record of Manasseh found in Smithhead after 1783.

(b) **Hahn-Fluegal.**—Parentage and date of marriage of Margaret Hahn, born Jan. 30, 1770, died Dec. 4, 1842, who married John Fluegal (Fleagle), born Nov. 7, 1762, died Sept. 3, 1845. They are buried in cemetery at Bausts Evangelical Reformed Church near Tancytown, Md. Buried beside Margaret is Abraham Hann, born 1817, died 1841. Would also like Hahn Revolutionary service. Mrs. Oscar T. Finch, W. Votaw Rd., Portland, Ind.

B.'45. (a) Bacon-Wheaton.—Joel and Polly (Wheaton) Bacon natives of Massachusetts and Connecticut were in Ohio in 1803 and in Madison Co., Illinois, 1818. One daughter Marilla Eunice, born in Massachusetts in 1779, married Benjamin Smith, Jr., Madison Co., Illinois, January 4, 1822, whose mother was Sarah Kimberly Smith, New Haven, Connecticut. Want ancestry of Joel and Polly Bacon.

(b) **Bandy.**—Docia Bandy born in Tennessee 1804, died Greene Co., Illinois, 1879, married John Thompson, 1822. Probably daughter of Robert C. Bandy who came to Green Co., Illinois, from Tennessee or Kentucky. Want Bandy information. Mrs. L. B. Naylor, 1911 Sandusky, Kansas City, Kansas.

B.'45. (a) Soule-De Forest.—Wish names and all dates for the parents of Dr. Alden Soule and vital dates for himself and wife Nancy De Forest, of West Becket, Mass. They had a son, La Fayette Soule. B. West Becket, 12-25-1823. M. Amelia Barr, B. 1-1-1835. Had they other children? All possible information is asked for Nancy De Forest also.

(b) **Pulley-Lackey.**—Gideon W. Pulley, Coffee Co., Tenn., 1788-1869. Came from Lincoln to Franklin, to Coffee County, Tenn. Married before 1836, Hannah Lackey, b. June 1788. They had ten children, names and births we have. Want names and dates of brothers and sisters of both as well as of their parents with Revolutionary records, if any. Miss Maud Abbott, 406 East Jefferson Street, Bloomington, Illinois.

B.'45. Chew.—Was Joseph Chew, the Shoemaker of Baltimore, the father of Joseph Chew—wife — Pollick—who came to Indiana in 1810? Nannie B. Corn, 210 S. 9th St., Petersburg, Ind.

B.'45. (a) Edwards-Tyler-Cook.—William Edwards, born New Jersey August 20, 1781, married Hannah Tyler, born April 4, 1783, moved to Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, between 1812-1815. Their son, Gaylord Lewis Edwards, born Pennsylvania 1821, married Martha Ann Cook, born Pennsylvania 1827. Desired date of marriage and parents of William Edwards and Hannah Tyler and parents of Martha Ann Cook. William's father was Reece Edwards (?).

(b) **Russell-Summers-Lewis.**—George Burr Russell, born Virginia 1789, served War 1812, Kentucky Mounted Volunteers, married Sarah Summers, born Virginia 1799. They lived Mason

County (?), Kentucky, until 1827. Moved, before 1829, to Adams County, Ohio. Desired parents and date of marriage of above. Sarah Summers' mother is believed to have been Susanna Lewis of Loudon County, Virginia. Proof is desired. Mrs. Ray O. Edwards, 934 Sorrento Road, Jacksonville 7, Florida.

B.'45. (a) Clarke-Warfield.—William Clarke married Levenia Warfield, daughter of John (Richard, John, Richard) Warfield and Elizabeth Dorsey Warfield, in Ann Arundel County, Maryland, September 30, 1780. Wanted parentage of William Clarke; and also of Elizabeth Dorsey.

(b) **Yount-Murray.**—Jacob Yount Jr. married Charity Murray in Shelbyville, Kentucky, March 4, 1804. After her death he married Catharine Murray either in Missouri or Illinois. Wanted parentage of Charity Murray. Were the wives related? Mrs. William A. Wood, 6095 Romany Road, Oakland 11, California.

A TRIBUTE

Hundreds of Veterans of World War I and service men in this war will long remember the Canteen at North Platte, Nebraska, and the attentions showered upon them by the war-conscious people of that vicinity as the troop trains stopped for an hour.

This home-service is participated in by groups from towns as far as sixty miles away. Quantities of home cooked food, fruits, birthday cakes and gifts of all kinds are provided now just as they were twenty-five years ago.

One of the most enthusiastic and reliable women in charge was Daisy Crusen Hinman (Mrs. Y. A.). Early and late she served. If another could not come as promised Daisy Hinman always found time and strength to take her place. Her words of cheer, her happy smile and sympathetic understanding gave many a heartsick boy new courage to carry on.

So a sense of sadness, a feeling of personal loss will be felt at the news of her death which occurred on November 14th. She gave of her life unstintingly to her church, the choir and Sunday School. As a leader in all civic and patriotic endeavors, as an officer in the Order of the Eastern Star, the P. E. O. Sisterhood, as State Regent of Nebraska, she will be sorely missed. She was my friend—she was everybody's friend.

LUE R. SPENCER.

Editorially Speaking . . .

DEAR READERS:

NINETEEN FORTY-FIVE will be well on its way by the time this issue is off the presses.

The MAGAZINE needs your help more and more in this difficult time. We need your subscriptions and due to a recent ruling of the National Board of Management a new price has been set for it, that is \$2.00 for a year only. Out of this subscription we are able to return 15 cents to the chapter provided the subscription is sent in through your chapter treasurer to the Treasurer General in Washington.

Reports from all parts of the country show us that a great interest is being taken in the prize contest for new subscriptions.

Read the full page description of this Contest in this issue of the MAGAZINE.

The best way to double our subscription is for every individual subscriber to secure another subscription from a friend.

We are in receipt of several requests as to the authorship of an interesting story "An Old Landmark Passes Into Obscurity" in the February 1944 issue of the NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

The author of this story was Mrs. M. Eunice Mann, of the Washington Custis Chapter of Maryland. Many new facts were brought out by Mrs. Mann in her story.

Please do not forget that all copy for the MAGAZINE must be received not later than the twentieth of the month preceding that for which the MAGAZINE is named.

That is to say, on February 20th, we must receive all copy for the March Issue.

There can be no exception to this rule if our MAGAZINE comes out on time—all the time.

ELISABETH E. POE,
Editor.

DEAR SUBSCRIBERS:

FEBRUARY has come, the month of George Washington, Abraham Lincoln and valentines. You may think me lacking in respect for our two great leaders to speak of valentines in the same sentence but my thoughts go at once to the valentine you can send your friends which will tell them much of the great men of our country, their high ideals and their vision which has given us the land which means so much to us today. That valentine is a subscription to the NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE and your friends will not have it in February alone but all through the year, bringing its message of what has been done in the past, what is being done now and what will be done in the future by the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, to set the watch lest old traditions fail.

ISABELLE C. NASON,
*National Chairman,
National Historical Magazine.*

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